The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6311. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM SANDRINGHAM.

The Prince of Wales Alive at Latest Advices.

No Abatement Whatever in the Dangerous Symptoms.

Not the Slightest Hope Given by the Attending Physicians.

The Patient Restless and Rapidly Sinking.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Origin of the Disease.

Confluent Excitement and Grief Manifested by the Nation.

THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

Great Excitement Manifested in London and the Provinces—Interesting Facts of the Prince's Illness—A Sad Resident.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The London Times, today, gave nearly all its space to the subject of the Prince's illness, and its possible fatal result. Several columns are devoted to dispatches describing the manner in which the news is received in the provinces.

The Times also gives in detail an account of the progress of the fever. This report shows that soon after the fever set in the mind of the Prince began to wander.

The first lucid interval he had was on the birthday of his wife, the 1st of December, when he exclaimed in a natural tone of voice, "This is the Princess' birthday."

On another occasion, just before his relapse, something was said in his hearing about the Queen, and he asked: "Has the Queen arrived from Scotland? Does she know I am sick?"

With the exception of these brief intervals the Prince has been unconscious up to the present hour.

Third Bulletin—Recurrence of the Dangerous Symptoms.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—The first official bulletin of the condition of the Prince of WALES, issued and signed by his physicians today, is as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—8 A. M.—The Prince of WALES passed a restless night. There has been a further recurrence of the graver symptoms. His state continues precarious.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and all the physicians.

Second Bulletin—The Condition of the Prince Precarious at Noon.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—The following additional bulletin has just been issued by the physicians in attendance on the Prince of WALES:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—Noon.—The Prince is in the same precarious condition. The symptoms are unaltered.

The telegraph line to Sandringham has been closed to the general public, because the wire was burdened with messages to the Queen from charlatans, quacks and officious persons tendering medical advice.

All Hope Abandoned by the Royal Family.

LONDON, Dec. 11—9 P. M.—A dispatch-bearer, who left Sandringham at 12½ P. M., told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned. The members of the royal family and others have given up all hopes of his recovery.

Unofficial Intelligence—Grief of the Household—Death Momentarily Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 11—8 P. M.—An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham 1 P. M., says it is evident from the distress which prevails there, that the last hours of the Prince of WALES are approaching.

The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger, who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with dispatches for London.

He declared unreservedly to bystanders as he passed out of the house, that he did not expect to find His Royal Highness living when he returned.

The dispatch adds that expressions dropped by members of the royal family and others in close attendance on the Prince show that all hope has been abandoned.

A Feeling of Sorrow Throughout the Kingdom—Prayers Offered in all the Churches.

LONDON, Dec. 11—24 P. M.—In accordance with the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, prayers for the recovery of the heir apparent were introduced in the services in all the Anglican churches yesterday.

In the Roman Catholic churches, Jewish Synagogues and Dissenting Chapels, special prayers were also offered.

The feeling of grief for the present, and uneasiness for the future, is profound and wide-spread. Business is almost wholly suspended throughout the country.

The telegraph lines are blocked with the multitude of messages sent to and fro concerning the Prince.

The greatest anxiety is manifested to obtain the latest news.

The morning and evening papers issue extra editions at every hour.

The official bulletins from Sandringham, which are too rarely issued, however, to satisfy the public demand, are posted up as soon as received at the Marlborough House, (the city residence of the Prince of WALES,) the Mansion House, and the Horse Guards, where they are surrounded by great crowds of anxious and silent people.

LONDON, Dec. 11—3 P. M.—It is reported on good authority that, with one exception, the Prince has been unconscious since the first of the month.

The Prince's children, the Queen, and other members of the royal family were repeatedly summoned to the bedside of the Prince yesterday and today.

Third Bulletin—The Patient Very Restless Last Evening.

LONDON, Dec. 11—6 P. M.—The following is the latest official bulletin:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—5 P. M.—The Prince was very restless during the afternoon, but his exhaustion is not increasing.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and the other physicians.

Fourth Bulletin—No Sleep Secured—General Condition Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 P. M.—The following official bulletin was issued from Sandringham at 10 P. M:

"The Prince of WALES has not slept during the evening, but his general state remains unchanged."

The strike of the telegraphers continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public at the present juncture. The wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected in both public and private service.

ORIGIN OF THE ILLNESS.

An Authoritative Refutation of Idle Rumors—The Opening Symptoms.

From the London Times, Nov. 29.

The illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES is understood to date from his recent visit to Lord LONDESBOROUGH. Typhoid fever is known to be a zymotic fever, arising usually from a poison generated by sewage. The more severe effects of this poison are to produce the fever; its minor effects are to induce less serious forms of constitutional disturbance. Several of the members of the distinguished party assembled at Lord LONDESBOROUGH's house, which is in the neighborhood of Scarborough, have suffered more or less severely from such symptoms. Lord CHESTERFIELD we regret to learn, has since his return home been attacked with typhoid fever in a very severe form. The symptoms declared themselves somewhat later than was the case with His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, but the attack is apparently more severe. Turning to the bulletins which have been received from Sandringham, we are unfortunately obliged to admit that, while affording the fullest scope for well-founded expectations of a happy termination, they are such as still to give grounds for anxiety. The attack from the first was sharp, and we know that when a royal bulletin announces in guarded terms that the fever is strong and the highest symptoms this implies that there is more or less of delirium, and that the affection is acute. It is understood that it has been so with His Royal Highness. On the other hand, there are good grounds for the most consolatory reflections and the most encouraging anticipations in the fact that the fever has now reached the thirteenth day without any of those complications which constitute the real danger of typhoid, far more than the uncomplicated disease itself, even in its strongly developed types. Again, although youth is not so marked an advantage for the patient in this disorder as in its congenial affections, typhus, yet it counts for something, and as far as its influence goes, inclines the balance always toward a happy, speedy, and unimpeded recovery. It is important to remember that this fever belongs to the class which have stated periods of incubation, varying very considerably it is true, and it first assumes the form through which they run. In a very mild case a satisfactory termination might be expected in twenty-one days; a well-marked attack such as this cannot be expected to terminate favorably before the twenty-fourth or twenty-eighth day, or it may be a little later. Thus, these bulletins of more or less grave or doubtful character are to be expected, from the nature of the malady, for perhaps ten days or a fortnight longer, and it is well to know this before hand, inasmuch as it will tend to prevent undue anxiety and alarm.

How the Royal Family Hear the Trial.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 30.

A Lynn correspondent writes: Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUIS of Hesse, (the Princess ALICE,) who it may be remembered gained the character of being an excellent nurse when attending upon the late Prince Consort, is in constant attendance upon her brother, the Prince of WALES.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

The Princess of WALES has borne her great trial in the most admirable manner and with unfailing courage. While fully aware of the gravity of the Prince's illness, Her Royal Highness has throughout been calm and collected.

CURRENT OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The London Times on the Prince's Illness—Display of Affection in England for the Queen and Her Son.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The profound attachment of the nation to the Queen and her children—the interest that is felt by all in everything that concerns her happiness and theirs—is daily revealed during the illness of the Prince of WALES to a degree which, perhaps, surprises those of us who were most convinced of the sincerity and depth of the loyalty of the people of England to their Sovereign. We are anxious as all men must be when one to whom they are closely tied is for a time struck down, in spite of the secret assurance of their reason that their fears are exaggerated. A young man in the prime of life, who has barely completed his thirtieth year, and who has been accustomed to maintain his natural strength by hearty participation in the healthful exercises of the field and the forest, is laid low by an attack of fever such as thousands suffer annually in our variable climate with no other consequence than a temporary confinement to a sick-room. The malady is known by the most intimate experience to our physicians, who can predict its course, and appeal to the incontestable evidence of statistical returns in proof of the ordinary harmlessness of its character. These are circumstances to impart confidence even where there may be exceptional reasons for apprehension, yet we pore over the bulletins that are daily issued by the physicians in attendance on the Prince as if we wished to discover there some excuse for our anxiety. The words published morning and evening are read and re-read throughout the Kingdom; we turn them over and over, and, though the more we study them the more reason we must see to accept them as reassuring, we cannot in the end banish a fear which is, in truth, inspired by the rank of the patient rather than by the nature of his illness.

We cannot regret this manifestation of a national anxiety from which no one can shake himself free. We entertain, in truth, a hope that after the Prince's illness has passed away the feeling now excited from end to end of the land will leave behind it blessings both to the Prince and the people. "What have I done to be so beloved?" was the exclamation of a King recovering from sickness, whose palace was surrounded by weeping subjects when he lay low.

The recent illness of the Queen has without doubt attuned the public mind to a pitch of sympathy, making it more susceptible of new apprehensions. Nations are like men; we are easily shaken out of our security, and, perhaps, we are easily relapse into it. At times the routine of national life passes with such mechanical regularity that we do not contemplate the possibility of any interference with its course; and then, again, our nerves are unstrung, and we see change and decay everywhere at work. There are thousands of Englishmen at this moment lying out sick beds besides the heir apparent to the throne, and if we would apply to the consideration of the case of the Prince the same calm judgment we can bestow on theirs, we might find ample grounds for comfort and courage.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 12—4 1-2 A. M.

THE HOUR AT HAND.

Albert Edward's Death Rapidly Approaching.

The Prince Passes a Very Restless Night.

Symptoms of Suffocation Manifested.

Great Exhaustion and Grief of the Princess Alexandra.

The Public Excitement in England Hourly Increasing.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Restless Night for the Prince—Death Imminent at any Moment—Suffocation the Probable Cause.

The following cable telegram has just been received at this office. It foreshadows the immediate death of the Prince of WALES:

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 A. M.—The Prince of WALES, according to an official dispatch just received from Sandringham, passed a very restless night.

There are no signs of improvement in his condition, and death is imminent at any time during today, from suffocating attacks.

His strength is not so good, and what sleep he has is followed by restlessness and inquietude. The chest symptoms are bad.

The Princess ALEXANDRA is greatly exhausted. The Princess Royal, (VICTORIA,) wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, is hourly expected at Sandringham.

The groom of the Prince is somewhat worse, and is threatened with inflammation of the lungs.

The excitement in London and in the provinces is greater than during the Crimean war.

BROOKLYN.

The Proposed New Charter—Report to the Reform Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five, last evening, at No. 188 Montague-street, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF presiding, the following report was presented:

The Committee on Legislation report that they have partially considered the subject of changes in the charter, and other laws relative to the city and county, for the purpose of bringing the general subject before the Reform Committee, makes the following partial report:

The charter of 1854, with the subsequent amendments, shall form the basis of the new charter.

The executive City officers shall be a Mayor, Auditor and Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of twenty-two members, who shall be elected for two years, on the City ticket, no election to be for more than twelve, and the twenty-two having the highest number of votes to be declared elected. They shall have been residents of the City for the two years previous to their election, and the Board shall be the supreme legislative body of the City, and possess all power under the charter not therein withheld from it. It shall, with the Mayor, have the appointment of the officers of the City, and such compensation shall not be changed during the term for which officers shall have been elected or appointed. It shall, subject to the laws of the State, have full control of the fiscal matters, with power to regulate and license the sale of liquors, and to provide for the collection of fees and penalties. The Aldermen shall be the Supervisors of the City, and with the Town Supervisors, shall constitute the Board of Supervisors. The Board shall determine the compensation of the county officers; but such compensation shall not be changed during the term for which officers shall have been elected or appointed. It shall determine all questions relative to raising revenue for the county by tax. It shall control and regulate all county expenditures. It shall have charge of Jail Delivery. The Department of Charities and Correction shall be subject to its control. No Alderman, Supervisor, or other city or county officer, or clerk in any department of the City or County Government, shall hold any other office, except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds.

All fees of public officers shall be paid monthly into the City or County Treasury, under such regulations and amounts, and the person receiving the same.

The Board of Aldermen shall, upon the petition of a majority of the property-owners, or upon the petition of the owners of a majority of the property abutting thereon, have the power to open, grade and pave streets, through the appointment of Commissioners by the Supreme Court, without the intervention of the Legislature. And, three-fourths of the Board, with the consent of the Mayor, may do the same upon their own motion.

The Mayor shall have all the powers now conferred on him by law. He shall, except as herein otherwise provided, appoint, with the consent of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen, one person as the head of each city department. He shall have power to suspend any appointed head of department, and shall report the case to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting, who shall have power by a two-thirds vote to remove such head for cause.

There shall be—

1. A Department of Assessment, which shall consist of three persons, with the powers and duties of the present Board of Assessors.

2. A Department of Collection, which shall receive all moneys due the City from all sources, and pay over the same daily to the Department of Finance.

3. A Department of Finance, the head of which shall be the Controller, which shall disburse all city funds.

4. A Department of Law, with the powers and duties of the present Corporation Counsel.

5. A Department of Fire, with the powers and duties of the present Fire Commissioners.

6. A Department of Police, with the powers and duties of the present Police Commissioners.

7. A Department of Health, the head of which, with the Mayor and the head of the Police Department, shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the present Board of Health.

8. A Department of Streets, Water and Sewerage, which shall have the management of the water-works and of the system of sewerage, and the supervision of opening, grading, paving, relaying, repairing, cleaning and lighting streets.

This report was received, and will come up for discussion before the Committee on Thursday evening next.

Another Haul of Smuggled Goods.

Information having reached Capt. BRACKETT, special agent of the Treasury, that a large quantity of smuggled goods would be brought to this port by the bark *Princess Alexandra*, from the West Indies, that officer proceeded to make an inspection of the vessel on her arrival here, in company with Inspector FIDELY. He overhauled the bark at PRENTICE's stores, Brooklyn, and found concealed in the "lazarette" a large quantity of liquors and cigars, which the mate had intended smuggling ashore. The goods were transferred to the seizure room of the Custom-house for appraisal.

The Sportsman's Club.

Yesterday evening the members of the Sportsman's Club met at the house of the President, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., to transact business connected with the objects of the association. There were present the President and Messrs. Hutchinson, Gilbert, Cravan, Whitehead Johnson, Holberson, Smith, Roosevelt, Lawrence, W. C. Barrett, Hays, Naterp, Beebee, Carter and Gordon. Among other business a motion was made to communicate with similar clubs in Boston, Philadelphia and other great cities, and to endeavor to stir them to active exertion in the cause of game preserving. Another motion was made referring to the efforts of patriotic citizens in various parts of the State to prevent the indiscriminate felling of timber in the north part of the State, whence the Hudson, the Mohawk and other important rivers draw their waters. After the termination of business a superb supper was served. When the health of the President had been offered and drank with enthusiasm, Mr. PHELPS returned thanks in an able speech, which we are prevented from publishing in this issue by the press upon our columns, but which will be given, with the minutes of the evening, in to-morrow's edition.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Further Medical Testimony—Opinions of an Expert Teaching Poisons—Sigrid Cross-Examinations.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 11.—The Court engaged in the trial of Mrs. WHARTON met at 10 o'clock.

Prof. AIKEN resumed his evidence, and concluded the examination of his search for strychnine, all traces of which were wanting. He now proceeded to detail his analysis and tests for arsenic in the material which had been left after the search for strychnine. The result was a brownish precipitate, a portion of which he tested with aqua ammonia, which satisfied him that no arsenic was present; he then proceeded to examine the portion of the material which had not been used in the test for arsenic; the result led him to suspect the presence of antimony, which is established by two or three results characteristic of antimony, and of nothing else; the test for antimony produced such results that he could not entertain a doubt of its presence. Witness here detailed the process and treatment for determining the presence of antimony. He made no tests to ascertain what particular compound antimony was present. The only certainty was the presence of an antimonial element, containing that particular ordinary article of commerce known as tartar emetic. The result or compound contained was sulphide of antimony. On the witness being asked what quantity of tartar emetic was contained in this sulphide of antimony, said in his mind the quantity was not so important as the character. He never attached importance as to how much poison was found in the stomach, except in cases where it was found in very small quantities, which might accidentally get in the stomach, when its imminence would explain its accidental presence. He took no pains to determine the quantity present, regarding it unimportant, and was proceeding to give his reasons why he so regarded it, when the witness was stopped by the Court. He then said the quantity could not have been less than twenty grains. If you call the article tartar emetic there were fully twenty grains or more. The ten grains of sulphide of antimony present would make twenty grains of tartar emetic; tartar emetic as such in substance was never found in the stomach. The only evidence of the presence of tartar emetic was the evidence of some antimonial. This is not peculiar to antimony, but common to all poisons taken in the stomach. He based his idea of the quantity or weight of the tartar emetic found on observation, and his knowledge of the quantity contained in a given weight of sulphide of antimony. All authorities regard the test used by him as perfectly conclusive as to antimony. The examination relative to the analysis of the contents of the stomach was concluded, and the witness examined concerning the sediment found in the tumbler at Mrs. WHARTON's. A tumbler containing a sediment was placed in his hands by Dr. CHEW, which he tested for tartar emetic; verified his tests and found not less than ten grains of tartar emetic in the sediment. He thinks the quantity was twelve grains; it was found not less than ten. The process of testing was explained. The examination in chief was ended, and the witness was given to the defense. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. STERLE. Prof. AIKEN stated, in reply to questions, that he had no tangible or visible substance to show as the result of his examination or analysis—no antimony or other substance; they were not preserved. It was not usual to retain antimonial products. He is familiar with all the modern works on toxicology, and knows of no case where antimonial products have been preserved. They might be preserved, but thinks the color of the precipitate might be changed by keeping. The witness made no continuous laboratory notes during the progress of the analysis, but kept a memorandum; put down memoranda now and then, threw them aside when he made a summary of his examination; they were not a detail of his experiments, but were notes to aid his memory. The examination of the stomach was made in July; his summary of the examination was made in October. He found no yellow jessamine in the stomach. The witness was then subjected to a rigid and minute examination as to the process of his analysis, the character and properties of acids and other tests used, their purity and means used to ascertain purity, the importance of color in precipitates, &c.

The summary alluded to by Prof. AIKEN was his statement of analysis and results made in writing to the State Attorney in Baltimore City Court, and on which the indictment against Mrs. WHARTON in KETCHAM's case is based. A copy of this summary had been furnished counsel for State for Anne Arundel County, to which the trial was removed, and also to counsel for the defense, that furnished the prosecution being in the handwriting of Prof. AIKEN. During the examination of today these copies were compared, and found not to agree, one copy omitting part of the original statement. Application was made for the production of the original in Court. During his further examination, witness stated that he could not tell from his analysis whether KETCHUM had taken calomel a few hours previous to his death. This witness was on the stand the entire session of the Court, five hours, and his cross-examination was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Throughout the protracted and minute questioning of witness involving his knowledge and skill as an analytical chemist, every juror gave earnest and undivided attention. The usual throng of spectators was present, among whom were Commodore WORDEN and Capt. CANFIELD, of the Naval school, and other naval and army officers.

Second Escape of the Convict Williams from Sing Sing.

A desperate fellow named WILLIAMS, who has been convicted of several crimes, and who, some months ago, effected his escape from Sing Sing with several of his companions by secreting himself on a tug-boat lying at the prison wharf, but who was captured and brought back, on Saturday again gave his keepers the slip, and up to the present time there appears to be but little hope of retaking him. It seems that on Saturday afternoon a man of stylish appearance drove up to the prison, and made the usual application to be allowed to inspect it. The request was granted, and he was shown over the various departments. Just at the time he entered, the convict, WILLIAMS, asked that he might be allowed to go from the work-shop to the hospital. He was permitted to do so, and that was the last seen of him by his keepers. It has since been ascertained that the driver of the carriage, very soon after the person he had driven to the prison had left him, had asked one of the keepers where he could get some slight repairs done to his vehicle. He was told to go round to the stables and workshops, and there he went. Shortly afterward the stylish gentleman visitor pulled out his watch, and expressing astonishment at the lateness of the hour, said he must leave this tour of inspection incompleted and be off at once. He accordingly called for his carriage, jumped in and was driven off at a rapid pace. The fact that WILLIAMS had not returned to the hospital was now discovered, and the keepers proceeded to the work-shop to search for him. The men there said they guessed it was not much use looking for him, as the driver of the carriage had brought in several bottles of whisky and had treated them all round, and WILLIAMS had gone off with him. This appeared to be the fact, as WILLIAMS could not be found. There appears to be little doubt that the stylish visitor, his driver and WILLIAMS were in collusion, and that the convict was carried off in the visitor's carriage. Notice of WILLIAMS' escape has been given to the Police of this City.

The Grand Duke Thanks the New-York Committee by Telegraph.

The following telegram was sent from Boston by the Russian Grand Duke to the New-York Committee of Reception:

I desire once more to express to you and to all the members of your Committee my warmest thanks for your cordial receptions. I shall never forget the kindness I met with from the ladies and gentlemen of New-York. ALEXIS.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The National Board of Trade closed its session in St. Louis yesterday.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has passed a bill legalizing civil marriages.

The Prince ALEXIS will not reach Canada till about Wednesday or Thursday. He is to be in Ottawa on Monday the 18th.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany signed an additional peace convention yesterday.

The cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity, in India.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Discussion on Reviving the Committee of Retrenchment.

Mr. Sumner's Internal Revenue Bill—A Conglomerate Resolution from Mr. Wood—Preparing for the Holidays—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the expiration of the morning hour the resolutions of Mr. SCOTT for the arrest of the recusant witnesses before the Kuklux Committee, came regularly before the Senate, but Mr. CONKLING asked leave to take up his resolution directing an investigation by the Military Committee into the Hodge defalcation. Mr. TRUMBULL thought the resolution he offered the other day for the revival of the Retrenchment Committee should properly be taken up first, since, if it should be passed, the other would be rendered unnecessary. Out of these proposals arose quite a lively debate. Mr. TRUMBULL grew warm in advocating his resolution. He turned upon Mr. CHANDLER, who opposed it, in a characteristic speech, and showed that he had championed the raising of the Special Committee in each of the Congresses hitherto, when it had been appointed, and called upon him to explain how his position had changed so much. He claimed for the Committee that it had saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars by its investigations since the war. He wanted the Committee revived in the interest of civil service reform. He read some of the evidence taken at New-York last Winter by members of this Committee, to show that the Custom-house had been used as a political machine, and that there were officers connected with it who had been in the habit of taking bribe money, and he wanted the Committee continued in order that the investigation might go on, and disclose whether these officers had been removed by Secretary BOUTWELL. He reflected upon Mr. MURPHY's administration, and upon Secretary BOUTWELL for locking up large amounts of money in the Treasury, without interest. It will be claimed by many that Mr. TRUMBULL's speech and resolution were both directed against the Administration, but he distinctly disclaims any such spirit. Mr. EDMUNDS began a reply, but in the midst of his speech he yielded to a motion for an Executive Session, and will have the floor when the question next comes before the Senate. In the course of the debate it was discovered that Mr. WILSON and Gen. LOGAN favored the revival of the Committee, and that Messrs. MORTON, CONKLING, CHANDLER and FRELINGHUYSEN were opposed to it. The spirit of the House is supposed to be in favor of the Committee's resurrection.

MR. SUMNER'S REVENUE BILL.

The Senate did absolutely nothing at all today, in open session, except to begin discussions upon two or three subjects and lay them aside. Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and obtained its reference to the Finance Committee, which is apparently the end of it. At least Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of that Committee met the proposition upon the very threshold of its entrance into the Senate, and tried to bar it out. He objected to its introduction, even, that it was legislation which must constitutionally originate in the House alone, and besides he pointed out that the tax upon liquors which the bill sought to impose, namely, eighty cents per gallon, was an increase on present rates and rendered the passage of the bill by the Senate impossible, even were the other provisions within its jurisdiction. But Mr. SUMNER pleaded that there was nothing improper in sending the bill to a committee which could examine and report upon the matter of jurisdiction, if it chose, instead of the merits of the bill itself. Mr. THURMAN and others joined him in this request, and so the Finance Committee can now relieve the Senate and the country of any further trouble on this subject.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in getting a resolution through the House today, calling for information regarding the number of persons engaged in the Internal Revenue service, the object of which is to show the decrease of the number after the present Administration came in, as well as to show the increase during the term of Gov. FENAGORTON's Commissionership, and the decrease since then. It should be explained in this connection that the numbers of officers have been employed since 1869 in adjusting the accounts of officers appointed by President JOHNSON, as well as detecting frauds committed while they were yet in power.

THE TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

In the investigation of the defalcations now progressing in the Treasury Department, it has been found necessary to enlarge the powers of Mr. LYNCH's Committee on Expenditures, and a resolution passed the House today giving it authority to send for persons and papers. The investigation is still progressing under the supervision of the Committee of Experts selected by Secretary BOUTWELL, but no new developments have been made public. It is believed that defalcations already reported are the only ones that have occurred.

A LIVELY BILL DAY.

The House reassembled this morning, evidently refreshed from its brief recess, and immediately on the call of the States, a perfect avalanche of bills, resolutions, &c., were presented for reference. The majority of them, however, were of little public importance, and are merely of interest to private parties who may be concerned in the bounties, claims, &c., contained therein.

THE CENSUS.

The House today passed an Appropriation bill reported by Gen. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, which closes up the account of the expenses of taking the census. The amount appropriated was $460,000, all told, of which $187,000 are for clerks in the Superintendent's office here, and $200,000 for Marshals and Assistant-Marshals. The entire work of the Census Bureau, not only in its statistics, but in its accounts of expenditures, now gives promise of being completely closed within two years from the date at which the census was begun.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. DAWES will make an earnest effort to report to the House from the Ways and Means Committee, and to pass before the holiday recess a bill to repeal the income tax. The Committee, as now constituted, will probably report such a bill favorably.

MR. WOOD'S RESOLUTION.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD succeeded in getting a resolution before the House today reciting so much of every platform of all the political parties that have existed since the organization of this Government as he thought would attract the support of Whigs, Free-Soilers, Federalists, Know-Nothings, Barn Burners, Whisky Insurrectionists, Anti-Revenue Rings and others to the support of the question embraced in the preamble, which was virtually, why don't the party now in majority in the Government do all these things to please all men. He failed even to get the full strength of his own party in support of his motion to suspend the rules. The resolution was not written by, and probably not original with Mr. WOOD, as it was evidently a slip cut from some opposition newspaper.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. DAWES denies the truth of the statement that he had given the tobacco men any assurance of his intention to favor a reduction of the tax to 16 cents per pound, or that he has made any explanation to any one of his position on the question. The case of the People of the State of New-York vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be argued before the United States Supreme Court in a few days, Hon. AMASA PARKER and the Attorney-General of the State appearing for New-York, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, and Mr. DIMMICK, of New-York, in behalf of the Central Railroad Company. The boundary line between the State of New-York and New-Jersey is the principal point involved, New-York claiming jurisdiction to the west shores of Hudson River and Bay, the Central Railroad Company and New-Jersey holding the middle of the river and bay to be the boundary. The case comes up from the Court of Appeals of New-York, where the decision was in favor of the Central Railroad Company and the claim of New-Jersey as to the boundary line.

THE HOLIDAYS.

As heretofore indicated in these dispatches, the House today passed a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, to commence on Thursday, the 21st inst., and end on the 8th of January. The Senate did not receive it in time for action upon it today, but will probably agree to it to-morrow.

THE MILITARY ASYLUM.

The managers of the several national military asylums in the United States met at the Executive Mansion today, President GRANT presiding, and listened to reports in detail of the several asylums. The President spoke in especially warm terms of the management of the Dayton (Ohio) Asylum, which he has recently visited.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. COX has obtained leave to withdraw the Baldwin International Copyright bill which he introduced the other day, and will soon introduce a new one in its stead which will be designed to protect the rights of authors without interfering with the publishers.

KUKLUX.

The Kuklux Committee asks through its Chairman in the House, Mr. POLAND, for $60,000 to complete the investigations which Congress has devolved upon it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A committee consisting of Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, the President of the National Council; Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, the Chairman of the Executive Committee; WILLIAM V. ALEXANDER, the Treasurer, and THOMAS G. BARKER, of New-York, Secretary of the Union League of America, had a conference today with the Congressional Republican Committee, and members of the Republican National Committee, to lay out the work of the coming Presidential campaign. The interview was considered private, but enough was learned to indicate a vigorous and active campaign.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The nomination of CHESTER A. ARTHUR to be Collector of the Port of New-York was taken up, but, its consideration being objected to, it went over.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Thomas T. Prentiss, of Vermont, Consul at Malaga, Bayonelle Islands; N. H. Bawlings, of Arkansas, Register of Land Office at Little Rock; Alfred A. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routt, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Orlando T. Lacher, Postmaster at Bryan, Ohio; Jas. W. McCullough, Postmaster at Washington, Ga.; Francis A. Shunway, Postmaster at West Killingly, Conn.; John P. Goldbride, Superintendent of United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; Charles A. Maguire, Assayer, Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Mint and Melter, Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; Shalum Winters, Governor of Washington Territory, Third District of Tennessee; Edward G. Bradford, United States District Judge for Delaware; Dr. Bailey, of Nevada, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency, Colorado.

Promotions in the Navy.—Christopher R. P. Rodgers, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Jonathan M. Wilkinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Surgeon; Master Edward Woodman, to be Lieutenant.

The following Lieutenant-Commanders to be Commanders: W. R. Allen, Nathaniel Green, J. N. Quackenbush, and T. H. Eastwick.

Commanders to be Captains.—H. C. Blake, C. H. Wells, S. P. Quackenbush, and Earl English.

Captains to be Commodores.—R. W. Wolsey, Alexander Murray and Thos. Donaldson.

Commodores to be Rear-Admirals.—Charles Steedman and James Alden.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New-York, as Consul-General at Rome.

Consuls.—James A. Hall, of Iowa, at Florence; Mathew McDougal, of New-York, at Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, at Chefoo Fu.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Jas. S. Fisher, of Tenth District of Pennsylvania; A. H. Wallis, of Fifth New-Jersey; Irving Todd, of Second Minnesota; George A. King, for Nevada.

Miscellaneous.—Charles Chesney to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Edward Eldredge to be Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Edes to be Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory; Edward La Favour to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston; Thomas Phlea, of Massachusetts, to be principal clerk of private land claims in the General Land Office; Wm. McMichael to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; George Ticknor Curtis to be Attorney of United States; Edward S. Bragg to be Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; M. Keogh to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; James Neville to be United States Attorney for Nebraska; George Andrews to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; William Spence to be Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; Joseph R. Johnson, Jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Lewis E. Dougiass, son of Frederick Douglass, to be a Councilor of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. The nomination of Walter B. Irwin, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office in Utah, was withdrawn.

Postmasters.—Ansel Bennett, Cottage Hill, Ohio; Wm. J. Sharp, at Norfolk, Mass.; Frederick H. Lester, at Charlotte, Mich.; Charles W. Goddard, at Portland, Me.; Clinton Spencer, at Detroit, Mich.; Samuel Somers, at Tecumseh, Mich.; William Wallace, at Berrien Springs, Mich.; Alfred C. Van Tine, at Sandusky, Ohio; Hiram Hose, at Norwalk, Ohio; C. C. Olwell, at Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, at Barnesville, Ohio; Cornelius Stevenson, at Cadiz, Ohio; T. Hopkins Taylor, at Bergman, Mass.; Jas. K. Rogers, at Boston, Penn.; Leo L. Hyde, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Miss Augusta Bissell Everett, at West Point, N. Y.; Samuel Wakefield, at New-Berlin, Penn.; Wm. Wakefield, at Lewisburg, Penn.; Gibson, Miss.; Samuel G. Bodwell, at Yazoo City, Miss.; Ellis Wilson, at Millville, N. J.; David S. Briggle, at Salisbury, N. C.; Albert P. Fuller, at Fuller's Mills, Me.; Josiah B. Trask, at Elko, Nevada; Samuel Reisinger, at Clarksville, Tenn.; William F. Foreman, at Jefferson, Wis.; C. H. Newell, at Glenwood, Iowa; James S. Clarkson, at Des Moines, Iowa; W. S. McCormick, at Chariton, Iowa; William Weldon, at Iowa Falls, Iowa; Caleb Taylor, at Vienna Station, Ill.; David M. Simmons, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Isaac C. Pugh, at Decatur, Ill.; Sol N. McAllister, at Champaign, Ill.; A. C. Washburn, at Vandalia, Ill.; Mrs. Electa R. Smith, at Sterling, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The supplementary season of Italian opera, which Mr. STRAKOSCH has resolved upon giving under pressure of the exceptional success of the first series of subscription representations, was commenced, last evening, by a performance of "Mignon," which passed off quite as brilliantly, in respect of recital and audience, as the earlier rehearsals of that now popular work. The extra season, it has been decided, will extend over a fortnight at least. To-morrow, as heretofore announced, "Il Trovatore" will be sung for the first time, with Miss NILSSON, Miss CARY and Signori BRIGNOLI and BARTOLINI in the leading parts. Friday, as already mentioned, too, "Martha" will be the opera. The promise for Saturday is to the effect that "Faust" will be performed. The opera-nights during the week following will be Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday has been set apart for a grand concert after the London fashion, that is to say, for an entertainment enlisting the services of all the artists of the company, and of the chorus and orchestra. Steinway Hall will be the scene of this *soiree*, which will be distinguished by a very long and varied programme, and also, as implied above, by the contributions of a larger number of artists *di cartello* than have for many years been brought together in one concert-room.

THE RED FLAG.

Threatening International Demonstration Last Night.

Fierce Talk About Armed Resistance to the Police.

Strong Denunciation of the Public Authorities.

A Parade to be Made Next Sunday at All Hazards.

The Society to Arm Itself for Defense.

Organized Guards to Protect the Procession.

There was a stormy and enthusiastic indignation meeting of the "Internationalists" at No. 160 Prince-street, last night. The room was crowded by men of the better classes of workingmen, including Frenchmen, a few Germans, and a good many Americans. Some females were present, too, among them Mme. EUDICK, of the London International Council. By unanimous consent Mr. BANES, who figured in Sunday's troubles, was appointed Chairman, and on either hand sat the members of the Federal Council with red rosettes in their button-holes. Almost every one present wore the colors of the Commune. Mr. C. OSBORNE WARD moved that the Internationals should have their deferred funeral procession next Sunday. The question was put, and Mr. RICHARDSON arose to speak to it. He said that the time had come when men who toiled for their daily bread should do something to ameliorate their status as citizens. Already it had been clearly demonstrated that when oppressed or crushed by rings or polit

CITY OF WASHINGTON

A Spirit of Progress and Improvement Developed.

The New Plans of the Board of Public Works.

A Complete Sewerage System Inaugurated.

An Increased Water Supply Obtained.

Parks Extended, Streets Improved, and Bridges Built.

The Labors of the Citizens of the District of Columbia.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

The President, in his annual Message, duly reiterated the efforts of the people of the District of Columbia, through their present Government, to improve, beautify and ornament the nation's Capital. The spirit displayed by the people has naturally evoked from him, as it must from all who admire enterprise, vigor and self-reliance, a strong expression to the effect that Congress should meet this spirit with liberal appropriations, and bear its proper share of the burden. In view of this recommendation, and of the actual achievements thus far, as well as what is proposed for the future, it becomes a matter of interest to review briefly the present condition of the Capital, and to refer at greater length to the plan of improvements proposed by Gov. COOKE and his associates in the District Government. Certainly, it will excite the approbation of all unprejudiced people to learn that the citizens of the District of Columbia propose, instead of sitting supinely still as heretofore, to go ahead and help themselves. The change in the character of their local Government was the first prominent step in this direction; this change, whatever may be said of its imperfections, is already making very favorable results, and if Congress this Winter will address itself to the correction of such mistakes as crept into the organic act, such few causes for complaints as now exists will be entirely removed. This matter will be greatly facilitated by the presence in the House of a Representative from the District of Columbia, in the person of Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN, who is not only able to befriend his constituents in debate, but whose personal character and integrity are a guarantee that whatever he proposes is for the true interests of the people.

I propose to contrast, in its proper place, the "situation" in regard to each one of the material elements which go to make up an enterprising, active, self-respecting city of people, with what is proposed to be done. In point of population Washington, by the Ninth Census, ranked twelfth in the scale of cities; add to this the population of Georgetown and the District, and we have a community of 130,000 souls, within an area of seven by ten miles. This population, situated with equally favorable physical advantages anywhere else in the Union, would have gained for itself laurels of industry and enterprise of imperishable fame. But the presence of the Government here has been, in some respects, like an incubus, and this population has, until lately, had no such spirit of self-reliance as its numbers would seem to indicate. But the war left a legacy of active elements, restless blood, and restless energies, which have culminated in the change now going on. This change is simply the advancing spirit of progress and improvement. Six years ago, at the close of the war, I doubt if there were a hundred houses in Washington that were supplied with anything like what are known as "modern improvements." Now they are numbered by the thousand. Nearly every new house that is built is arranged for this purpose, and, if severage will permit, the improvements are introduced at once. Scores of northern men, including many in public position, have invested largely here since the war, and have, to a very large extent, improved their property. Following their example, great numbers of the business men here, many of whom are large property-holders, have built, and enlarged, and rebuilded to an extent which, save the landmarks of the public buildings, has well nigh obliterated the Washington of ten years ago, and which causes the transient visitor to wonder if this is really the same city that he saw when he came to see LINCOLN inaugurated in 1861.

ACCESS BY RAILROAD.

Probably no improvements will be productive of greater changes, not only in the material prosperity, but in the public sentiment with which the Capital is regarded, than the increased railroad facilities now about to be opened. I say "public sentiment," because that sentiment very naturally holds in small repute a community whose sole dependence for egress or ingress for the greater portion of its business or travel is upon one line of railroad. This condition of things is all but removed. In less than sixty days the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be running their trains between this city and Baltimore, and by the 1st of May next it will be possible to enter a palace-car at Washington and get out of it at Chicago. At the same time the new Metropolitan branch, or short line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the main stem at Point of Rocks to Washington, will be in operation. This line shortens the time two hours between Washington, Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati and the West. In the meantime a line is being constructed from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which will be completed next season, placing Richmond within four hours of Washington, and dispensing with the river ride on the Potomac. There will, without doubt, in the near future, be constructed a road, for which a charter has been granted by the Virginia Legislature, known as the Washington [and Ohio Road, designed to effect a still shorter line to Cincinnati and to the West. At the late election the District voted its credit to the extent of $600,000, to aid in the construction of such a line. There appears, however, to be some ambiguity in the terms of the act, under which the credit was voted, and Gov. COOKE expresses an intention of enforcing a correct interpretation of the object of the act before consummating the delivery of the bonds. But, independent of this, in less than a year from this time, Washington will be accessible from the North, South, and West by five lines of railroad, instead of by two as now. This is not set down as due in any degree to the present District Government, but as an illustration of the spirit which has evoked that Government, and with which it proposes to be in perfect consonance. It is of the work and plans of this Government that I now propose to speak.

THE FINANCIAL VIEW.

When Gov. COOKE and his associates entered into office in February last, they found that, as near as could be ascertained, the total debt of the District was about three and a half millions, and the rate of taxation was $1 80 to the hundred dollars, at a low valuation, personal property not being assessed. This tax yielded about eight hundred thousand dollars per annum, three hundred thousand dollars of which was spent in paying salaries and interest, and five hundred thousand dollars of which disappeared every year in "ward funds" for "improvements" that, in most cases, never were made. It is estimated that in the last ten years a sum far greater than the entire principal of the new loan has been spent in this way, the only permanent results of which has been that a few of the principal streets have been graded and extended, and two or three street-sewers imperfectly built. The rest has been expended in "repairs," somewhat after the fashion of the New-York Court-house. The city thus stood practically still, save as private enterprise advanced in the construction of new dwellings, and this enterprise was greatly retarded because of the deplorable condition of the water supply, the sewerage system and the streets. It was therefore resolved to abolish the "ward funds," and raise by loan the sum of four millions of dollars, to be reimbursed through the sinking-fund process, and apply the sums, as fast as might be advisable, to the permanent improvement of the roads, streets, sewers and parks of the District. The history of this loan and its final triumph against bitter, blind opposition, and persistent calumny and Orangeism, need not be recapitulated here. But its legality has been vindicated by the Courts, and its wisdom approved by the almost unanimous vote of the people. This movement of the new Government was also aided by the fact that Congress, in the appropriation, gave the Board of Public Works control over the public grounds and the avenues which had hitherto been held under its two authorities. This had led to a deadlock so far as street-improvement was concerned, for Congress would vote for anything, and the citizens could vote. The statute had also provided that certain properties of the General Government should be taxed, like other property, for its share of the expense of improvement; and it also provided that all property should be assessed to the extent of one-third the cost of the improvements made, thus making available a sum equal to five and one-half millions of dollars. The Governor and the Board of Public Works then proceeded to have a thorough re-survey of the entire District, for the purpose of making it the basis of the nature and cost of a plan of improvements which should not exceed the sum available. Were this plan to be executed as is usually the case, even in well-regulated municipalities, it is doubtful if the sum would effect half of what is contemplated. But the Board has plenary power, being appointed by the President, and being utterly independent of all legislative or contractors' "Rings," they have overthrown the much-abused system of "lowest bidders" who always, in the end, proved to be the "highest bidders," through claims, damages, &c. They have adopted a standard for all work, reduced the prices from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., appointed their own inspectors and give work to any one who can satisfy them of their ability to perform it at these prices. The result is that, in the matter of pavements, for instance, the wood with which Pennsylvania-avenue was laid a year ago, and which cost $4 per square yard, is now being laid at $3; and asphaltum and concrete pavements, which in New-York and Brooklyn have cost as 80 to $4 per square yard, are laid here at $2 to $2 20. In excavations, grading, curbing, foot-pavements, &c., like reductions have been made; indeed, some of the prices are fixed so low as to suggest that, after all, it is not the best economy for the tax-payers. But this is a digression, and the matter will be more fully treated elsewhere.

INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most discreditable drawbacks to Washington for the past ten years has been the fact that, while Congress, at great expense, had built a magnificent aqueduct sixteen miles long, bringing pure water in abundant supply for a million of people from the Upper Potomac, yet, when that water reached the distributing reservoirs, the capacity of the mains which supplied the Cities of Washington and Georgetown was so small that the extreme and high portions of the two cities were entirely without a water supply. This was especially the case with Capitol Hill, and the water used in the Capitol building today is taken from a wonderful spring on the premises. It was also the case with the high ground in the north part of the city, depreciating much valuable property; some of the most aristocratic residences on the line of Massachusetts-avenue have had to be built with tanks in the garret, and bath-rooms in the basement, for this reason. So with the heights of Georgetown; the "high service," as called, has been irregular and insufficient. But in the Winter of 1869-70 Congress passed an act authorizing the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to raise, by loan, $450,000 for the purpose of laying a new water-main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill and East Washington. This authority was never carried into practical effect until the organization of the new District Government. Then Hon. J. W. THOMPSON, member of the Council Branch, and himself a practical man, took hold of the matter, and caused the passage of a bill creating a bonded debt for this purpose, and authorizing the beginning of the work forthwith. Proposals were at once invited for the pipe and the work, and the contracts were let early in the Fall. The work is now proceeding under charge of Gen. BABCOCK, as engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, and by the 1st of May next the present supply of eleven million gallons per diem will be increased to thirty million gallons per diem. This improvement will be thoroughly appreciated when I say that for years past it has been necessary to enforce municipal regulations against the free use of the water in the sprinkling of the parched and dirty streets in the hot Summer days. Indeed, as I write, my eye falls upon a notice just issued by Gen. BABCOCK warning all consumers against a too free use of the water in this cold weather, and putting a stop entirely to its use for mechanical or ornamental purposes.

SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

Modern science and ingenuity have conferred no greater blessings upon the people than the improvements in the system of drainage and sewerage now introduced into all the large cities. Yet what shall be said of a city, greater in point of numbers than Albany, or Louisville, and equally well situated as to natural capacity for a thorough system of drainage, but which has adhered until recently, and to a very great extent still adheres, to the system of carting off night-soil deposits through the streets, or of washing the drainage of kitchen and chamber out through the gutters! It is the system of back-yard water-closets to which some of the opponents of improvements propose to adhere. If it were possible, without doing injury to others or the general plan, it might be well to make exceptions in their individual cases. But, as it is, the Board will lay a lateral sewer to the curb of each of their lots, so that whenever they recover from their pecuniary and abdominal constipation they may have "modern conveniences" at hand.

There are few, if any, cities situated more favorably, with respect to a complete drainage system, than Washington. Yet, until now, there has been no general sewerage system adopted, only a few isolated and imperfectly-constructed sewers laid, and the principal wash of the streets of the city has been by and through the small running streams that flow down into the Potomac. The outlet for one of these, (the Tiber,) and for such sewers as have been built, has been into that historic stream which has been for so many years the ridicule and the defiance of the people of this capital—the Washington Canal. It has been attacked by successive acts of Congress, but has beaten them all. Meandering through the heart of the public grounds, filled with the wash of the sewers, with little or no cement, breeding disease and death, the problem has been "what to do with it." In the Forty-first Congress an act was passed for the purpose of opening it by dredging it out, and work was about to begin when the new Government came into power; the plan was changed, and they resolved to get rid of the nuisance by *filling it up!* This is now being done on that portion which lies in or contiguous to the public grounds—from Third-street westward to Fourteenth-street. The object of this will presently appear. Tiber Creek, just mentioned, with its affluents, is the natural drainage for from one-half to two-thirds of the City of Washington. Slash Run, emptying into Rock Creek near P-street, drains a valley in the northern portion of the city between I and K streets. The remaining drainage is into the Potomac or Eastern Branch direct. Now the chief sewers proposed to be built, and some of which are under construction, are as follows: From the boundary of the city down First-street east until it strikes D-street; along D-street westward until it strikes the intersection of Tiber Creek sewer, which is being arched from Pennsylvania-avenue to Indiana-avenue, and will be continued to D-street. East of this First-street sewer will be constructed another main drainage artery, probably along G-street north-east, by the most practicable route, to the Eastern Branch, into which will flow the drainage of that portion of the city north-east of the Capitol. The Tiber thus arched will flow through the Congressional Gardens, and the arching will be continued to the intersection of Third-street and Maryland-avenue. Thence the current will flow through the canal into James Creek, which is now being deepened, and which, emptying into the Potomac at the confluence of the Eastern Branch, meets a rapid current in the way which, with the natural fall of the Tiber, will make this a complete and perfect escape for the sewerage of fully half the city. This James Creek Canal improvement, not only as a part of the drainage system, but in its relations to business, is one of the most important improvements initiated. It runs from the Eastern Branch, at the Arsenal, to the intersection of Virginia-avenue and First-street, and when deepened seven to ten feet of water, will give that long-desired water frontage for the lumber, coal, and other heavy business of the city which has been so long sought in the old canal, and never achieved. The dredging is now going on, and is completed nearly half the distance. The object is, and the result will be, to transfer all the heavy business from the heart of the city, where it now forms an unsightly border to the public grounds, to this locality, where it will reclaim and restore to business purposes, in vacating a street which now runs through its bed, enough ground to pay for the cost of the improvement. The great achievement, however, is, that the current so long desired to take off the wash of the sewers, which has heretofore been deposited in the centre of the city, will be perfectly secured. The old canal being filled from Third-street to Fourteenth-street, a main sewer will be constructed parallel with it, which will intersect all the sewers from Pennsylvania-avenue, and will drain from Seventh-street westward, and from Sixth-street eastward, in place of the old canal. From Fourteenth-street westward, the canal is being narrowed from 180 to 70 feet, by the construction of heavy walls, and the channel is being deepened by dredging. This improvement restores the integrity of the public grounds, and the obliterated old nuisance will furnish a roadway from the Capitol through the Botanical, the Smithsonian and the Agricultural to the Washington Monument Grounds, whence by an iron bridge, now being removed from Four-and-a-half-street, a connection will be formed by Meridian-avenue, now being constructed by Gen. BABCOCK, into Executive-avenue and the President's grounds, and thence out either by Vermont-avenue to Soldiers' Home, or by Connecticut-avenue to Kalorama Heights and Georgetown, affording, in due time, a drive of seven to ten miles through public gardens and parked streets. For the northern portion of the city, which cannot drain eastward into the Tiber, nor southward into the Potomac, a main sewer will be constructed from Seventh or Eighth streets west, along T-street, New-Hampshire-avenue and O-street, into Rock Creek. For the valley between I and N streets, in the north-western portion of the city, in which there is a very heavy wash, an immense sewer, seven feet in diameter, is now being constructed through the bed of Slash Run, emptying into Rock Creek. This improvement was initiated under the old Government, but languished at the heavy price of $40 per foot. It is now being rapidly pushed at $27 per foot under the new Government. All the streets which are improved at all will be laid with connecting pipes to these main sewers. That portion of the city now known as the "Island," and that west of the War Department and south of Pennsylvania-avenue will drain directly into the Potomac. A main sewer in Seventeenth-street is already laid. Indeed, it may be added that all these chief improvements, including a very large number of streets which will undergo improvement in the general plan, have already been provided with sewerage connections.

SYSTEM OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The plan upon which Washington was laid out, as every one knows, is of the most beautiful and elaborate, as well as expensive design. It is one of the few cities in the country, and perhaps the only one which, unlike Chicago, could never be destroyed by fire, in consequence of the excessive width of the avenues and some of the streets. This fact, of course, renders the improvements of the streets proportionately expensive. But the width of these streets is an element of safety and beauty as well as of utility. It is not at all needed for carriage-way uses, save in two or three exceptional instances. In order, therefore, not to mar the beauty of the design, nor to destroy the element of safety, and at the same time to attain the much desired result of reducing the expense of improving the streets, the Board of Public Works has adopted the plan of reducing the width of the carriage-ways generally to forty feet, by a system of parking either on the side, by extending the sidewalks twelve feet and throwing the parks next to the houses, or of parking through the centre and planting with shade-trees. In this way a thoroughly improved street will be secured, which, if the whole of it had to be paved, would be impossible. In this manner will be treated all the streets that are to be improved, save those that are required for thoroughfares, and they will be paved for the whole width. The spirit of progress, out of which was born the present enterprising government, had, under the administration of Mayor EMORY, succeeded in compelling Congress to give permission for the permanent improvement of Pennsylvania-avenue, which last year was paved with wood at the expense of the property-holders, and during last Winter, the owners of property on M-street, succeeded in accomplishing the same result. A few other pieces of wood and a block or two of asphalt were all the departures from the mud and cobble-stones of the last half century. There was not a street in the city that afforded a comfortable drive, and those that led to the country were generally the worst of any. This was the condition of things when the Board of Public Works took hold, and thought they could not make a beginning until late in the season, owing to the necessary preliminaries of survey, and estimate, and money, as well as because of the heavy damage through the injunction suit, yet they have made astonishing progress within the past ninety days. Without thorough personal inspection, no one, even resident here, can form a correct idea of what has already been done; and it may well be argued that if so much has already been done at an expenditure of less than seven hundred thousand dollars, the carrying out of the entire plan for five and a half millions is more than assured. For it must be remembered that Washington, in point of improvement, has been one of the rudest cities in the country, and that when its streets are graded, sewered, and provided with gas and water, the chief part of the expense of improvement is over, for the pavement, when these other requirements are all completed, will be but a comparatively small portion of the expenditure. An astonishingly large number of streets have been sewered within the past sixty days, and gas and water mains laid where they were required. The following are some of the details of the street improvements, either completed, under way, or contemplated for another season: Seventh-street is being opened and macadamized from the boundary north to the District line, a distance of nearly five miles, the gutters paved and trees planted. This improvement will furnish a magnificent drive, and is in a very forward state. Pennsylvania-avenue is under contract to be paved with asphalt from Fifteenth-street at the Treasury Department to Rock Creek: east of the Capitol the avenue will be parked in the centre, wide as the railroad track, and paved with asphalt. Eighth-street east, a continuance of the railroad line, will also be parked and paved to the Navy-yard; the avenue from Eighth-street east to the Congressional Cemetery will be parked and encamelled; two large reservations on the line of this avenue, east of the Capitol, formed by intersecting streets, will be thrown into fine parks. They are now barren wastes. The Bladensburg turnpike, forming the outlet of H-street north and Maryland-avenue east, will be macadamized to the District line, a distance of three and a half miles, adding another fine drive in the environs of Washington. Seventh-street west, from Pennsylvania-avenue south to the Potomac, has been sewered, and it is now being paved with wood; the contract is nearly done. Seventh-street, north from Pennsylvania-avenue to the boundary, a great business thoroughfare, will probably be repaved with Belgian blocks or asphalt. Seventeenth-street, from Pennsylvania-avenue south to New-York-avenue, has been graded, sewered and paved with asphalt; from New-York-avenue south to the canal it is being graded and macadamized; the carriage-way has been narrowed, throwing up handsome parks on the side of the War Department, and the change of grade has been with especial reference to the appearance of the new State Department, which will avoid the disastrous effect of the Treasury Department, on the other side of the square, one end of which abuts into this street some ten feet. F-street, north from Seventeenth-street, west to Twenty-second-street, has been cut down from seven to ten feet, the carriage-way narrowed, and is now being paved with asphalt and wood—this opens a connection with the Observatory. G-street north, from Seventeenth west to the river, is also being cut down, graded and paved with asphalt; this street will be remembered as the great avenue through which, in war times, all the army supplies were hauled from G-street wharf. H and I streets north, west from Seventeenth-street, are also being narrowed in the carriage-way, and paved with Belgian blocks or macadamized. Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, from K-street south to New-York-avenue, are also being cut down to the grade of F and G streets, and the paving of the same has commenced. The change of grade in this part of the city, though causing much temporary inconvenience, is one of the most valuable improvements initiated. In the first place a system of drainage is established which was badly needed. The streets are opened so that a fine view of the Capitol is obtained from Pennsylvania-avenue, and a large section of low ground, bounded by E-street, New-York-avenue, Seventeenth and Twenty-second streets, amounting to nearly fifteen acres, is filled up and reclaimed; a deserted portion of the city is made valuable, and the "First Ward" will thus become one of the most desirable residence locations in the city. The health of that part of the city is also much improved by the filling up south of New-York-avenue, and if Congress will hearken to the wishes of the Board, and order the construction of a sea-wall from the outlet of the canal westward to the foot of Twenty-second-street, a large tract of land, now bare at low tide, and breeding miasma and mosquitoes, will be thoroughly reclaimed, a fine wharf frontage achieved, or, by being thrown into connection with the Monument Grounds, will extend the park system from the Capitol to the Naval Observatory. In the vicinity of the President's House, Pennsylvania-avenue and Jackson and Madison places have been paved with asphalt, and the two latter parked. Fifteenth-street is being paved and parked from New-York-avenue northward to K-street. Vermont-avenue, leading north-eastward from Lafayette-square to the boundary, will be cut through so as to debouche on Seventh-street; it will be parked its entire length. At the south end, where it is intersected by Scott-square, the latter is being cut through by a carriage-way twenty-four feet wide, so as to form a straight drive, while twelve feet will be added to the square from each side of the street. Between I-street and M-street, the avenue is now being paved with asphalt. Beyond that it will probably be macadamized. Connecticut-avenue, taking its departure from the north-west corner of Lafayette-square, is in like manner to be parked and paved to Rock Creek. These two avenues will furnish a choice of drives to vehicles emerging from the President's Grounds by EXECUTIVE-avenue, which Gen. BABCOCK during the past season has graded and cut through between the President's House and the new State Department, so as to open on Pennsylvania-avenue, opposite Jackson-place. New-York-avenue, from Fifteenth-street eastward to Boundary, will be parked, throwing the track of the Columbia Railway in the centre, and that portion between the Treasury and Northern Liberties Market is now being laid with Vulcanite pavement. The market at the intersection of Seventh-street, Massachusetts-avenue, Ninth-street, New-York-avenue and K-street, will next season be removed to a new site and that reservation of two entire squares will be thrown into a park with carriage-ways of twenty-four feet for each street and avenue leading through it. Fourteenth-street, the leading drive through the northern portion of the city, has this Fall been paved with wood from H-street to N-street. This is an old contract executed under the new Government. As soon as the sewers are laid in the Spring, this fine avenue will be graded and paved to the boundary, and that portion of the street leading from Pennsylvania-avenue south to Long Bridge will also be paved, as it is the principal avenue of local Virginia travel from that direction. Sixteenth-street, an avenue of broad and magnificent sweep, leading from Lafayette-square, at H-street to boundary is under contract to be sewered, parked, and paved its entire length. This improvement will be continued, ultimately, through the beautiful Meridian Hill property to the county limits. This street gives a splendid view from the steps of the President's house to Meridian Hill, and when improved, will be one of the finest avenues in any city in the country. The interstition of this street with Massachusetts-avenue will form quite a large park, which has been selected as the site for the equestrian statue of Gen. SCOTT. The improvement of Massachusetts-avenue is also one of the most important features of the plan of the Board. This street has a grand sway through the northern portion of the city, from the extreme western limit on Rock Creek, straight as an arrow to the eastern boundary, sweeping the whole distance of five miles, at a width of 130 feet, forming a magnificent drive. This street is to be sewered, (has already been for a considerable distance,) parked in the centre for fifty feet, leaving the carriage-ways on either side thirty feet wide, to be macadamized the entire length of the avenue. Third, Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth streets are all to be parked and paved, with wood or asphalt, from their abutment on the avenues, as far north as the sewers are extended. Ninth-street, which is rapidly becoming an important business street, will not be narrowed in the roadway, but will be paved from the avenue its entire length to the boundary, it being one of the principal avenues of local travel. The lateral streets are all receiving attention. E-street, north, is being paved with wood from Seventh-street west to Thirteenth. The foundation of F-street, now paved with stone, a principal retail thoroughfare, will be overhauled next season. G-street is being graded, parked and sewered, and is under contract to be paved with a very superior pavement, known as the "Abbott process," from Fifteenth-street to New-Jersey-avenue. K-street will also be parked and paved from Rock Creek east to Third-street. The present parking on K-street will be changed so as to throw the gardens next to the houses, and place the sidewalks outside of them. On the "Island," or southern portion of the city, considerable improvements will also be made. B-street, south, which skirts the southern border of the public grounds, will be paved with wood, and will afford another fine drive. Seventh and Fourteenth streets, already mentioned, and Twelfth-street, are being paved from the canal to the river. Four-and-a-Half-street, which starts from the Lincoln Monument, in front of the City Hall, and runs to the Eastern Branch of the Arsenal, is to be produced in the carriage-way and macadamized for two and a half miles. On the east of the Capitol, Pennsylvania-avenue and Eighth-street are to be paved and parked, as already described, with the railroad track through the centre. East Capitol-street, a very fine avenue, is to be parked in the centre and paved from First-street, east, to the eastern branch. Maryland-avenue, from the Capitol east to the boundary, is to be opened, graded, and parked, and as its grade is a very pretty one, this will be a fine addition to that part of the city. North Capitol-street has been parked in the centre and paved from the Capitol to the boundary, save three squares which are monopolized by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which information it will be abolished in the spring. The permanent character of all these improvements is their great feature. They will never need to be disturbed in carrying out the details of the plan in the future, or when other improvements become necessary. The Board permits no pavement to be laid anywhere until all the water, gas, and sewer-mains have been laid, and the same connected with the curb line of all property.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GEORGETOWN.

Considerable of a revolution will also be wrought in the appearance of this ancient city. The approaches to the city from Washington, with one exception, have always been a disgrace. And even that one exception, which is the Aqueduct Bridge over Rock Creek, and is crossed by a double horse-railroad track, has been unfit for the purposes of travel in vehicles. But this state of affairs exists no longer. An additional bridge over the stream, to connect the northern portions of the two cities, was begun under the former Government, and its construction continued to a joint commission of the two cities. It was in a good state of forwardness when the present authorities came into power, and is now nearly completed. A change was made in the grade, however, by raising the bridge six feet, and cutting down the approaches on either side ten feet, making a very easy instead of an abrupt grade. It will be open for travel in a couple of weeks, and will connect P-street in Washington with West-street in Georgetown, the latter of which is to be macadamized through to High-street. M-street Bridge, which connects M-street in Washington with Bridge-street in Georgetown, always an unsightly, rotten, wooden structure, is to be replaced by an iron bridge, which will be the only bridge in Washington the same width as the street. Bridge-street, meeting the bridge in this vicinity, will be raised twelve feet, and the hill east of the bridge on M-street will be cut down ten feet, making a grade with a graduated sweep and unlimited view from the top of Bridge-street at High, clear through M-street eastward as far as the eye can reach. Aqueduct Bridge, which connects Pennsylvania-avenue with Aqueduct and Bridge streets, is a fine iron structure, built by Gen. MEIGS, to bring the Potomac water to Washington. It rests on two pipe arches, 48 inches diameter each, through which flows the present water supply, and which will also take the new water supply. This supply leaves the distributing reservoir by the river road, comes down to College Pond, which is spanned by two arches, and continues along the river road until it strikes Bridge-street; thence through Bridge and Aqueduct streets to the Aqueduct Bridge, thence through Pennsylvania-avenue to L-street, and through the heart of North Washington by L-street to New-Jersey-avenue and Capitol Hill. This line is all under contract by Gen. BABCOCK, and the work is in progress. Aqueduct-street, at its intersection with Bridge-street, is being straightened by the condemnation of eleven thousand dollars' worth of property at the corner of Bridge and Green streets. The Pennsylvania-avenue asphalt pavement is to be continued up Bridge-street to High. The sewer system of Georgetown is now composed wholly of three old sewers, running obliquely from the high ground to the Potomac and Rock Creek, traversing blocks of ground, dwelling lots and back yards indiscriminately. Drainage is very easy in this hilly town, and will be greatly improved as the general plan develops. But the chief feature of Georgetown improvements will be that the entire lumber and coal district, and the wharf frontage, including Water-street, which is under water from two to four feet in floods, will be raised to a point twelve inches above high water-mark. This will be of immense value to all property in that region. The river road, from High-street to Chain Bridge, will be macadamized, as will also First, Second and Third streets. Bridge-street, which is now composed of two high crests, is being raised at the east end, so as to give a gradual rising grade to High-street. The road to Drovers' Rest has been put in fine order, connecting with the "Conduit Road," (on top of the Aqueduct,) and completing the drive to Great Falls on the Potomac, sixteen miles.

CONCLUSION.

The value of having not only an honest man but a thorough financier at the head of the new District Government is illustrated in the arrangements by which this loan of four millions is to cost the people absolutely less than the old system, from which they received little or no benefit. Four millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest per annum, and three per cent. interest for a sinking fund, which will extinguish it in sixteen years, will cost the people of the District annually four hundred thousand dollars. This is $600,000 less than the total amount ($1,000,000) which was annually expended under the old system as "ward funds," and which went no one knows where, to say nothing of about one million to a million and a quarter which was expended every year for "special improvements," which were paid for by direct levies on the property. The present direct tax on property is only at the ratio of thirty-three cents for every dollar of improvement. The new loan will probably be placed at six per cent. in gold, instead of seven per cent. in currency, which, supposing it to be negotiated at 90½, would, in the end, be at least four per cent. cheaper to the tax-payers than seven per cent. in currency, negotiated at par. Looking candidly at the situation, so far as the efforts of the people of the Capital are concerned, there is abundant cause of congratulation. No one who knows Gov. COOKE can suppose that he has any other ambition than the very honorable one of identifying his name and administration with the system of improvements which is to make the Capital the most beautiful and attractive city in the country. Congress will only be called upon to do so much as is demanded by the exact proportion of grounds, buildings, reservations and avenues owned or controlled by the General Government. It would be absurd and unjust to ask the people residing here to improve the Government's property, though in their determination to have it improved, they have, in some instances, even taken that risk. As to the so-called "opposition" to this plan, it is chiefly on paper, and not in fact. Out of 31,000 registered voters, it could not number 1,500 at the polls. The proceedings of the new Government have been vindicated in the Courts and in the elections, and if the Governor and Board of Public Works have not conducted their work thus far so as to be able to invite or defy threatened investigations, then they ought to be turned out. The Board of Public Works, as at present constituted, is as follows:

Gov. H. D. COOKE, President *ex officio*; A. B. SHEPHERD, Esq., Vice-President and Executive Officer; A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Consulting Engineer; S. P. BROWN, Esq., a large property-holder, representing that portion of the District outside of the cities; Col. J. A. MAGRUDER, Treasurer. Gen. GEORGE G. GREENE, formerly of the regular army, is Engineer of the Board. In maturing their plan the Board invited an Advisory Board, composed of high military and civil officers of the Government, to act with them. This Board was composed of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, Surgeon-General BARNES, Gen. BABCOCK, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Fred. LAW OLMSTEAD, of New-York City. And these gentlemen discussed and approved, with some modifications which were adopted, the plan of improvements, so far as were immediately contemplated. Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, the Botanical Gardener of the Agricultural Department, has also been invited into the councils of the Board, and is giving them the aid of his experience and knowledge in landscape effects and tree culture.

CICERO.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 12: Nos. 396, 432, 433, 435, 436, 376.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
389 (D.C.)—Fassbaug vs. Gilchrist.
626—Seymour vs. Spear.
698—Osgood vs. Toole.
707—Osgood vs. Beers.
Lynch vs. ——.
819—The Home Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Co.
699—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail Steam ship Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1474—Hogel vs. Associated Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York.
994—Hopkins vs. Gardiner.
995—Mann vs. Gardiner.
1325—Nathan vs. Gardiner.
1026—Lewis vs. Gardiner.
35—Tenth National B'k vs. Bangs.
320—Cockroft vs. Cassius.
415—Franklin vs. Schaefer.
145—Hull vs. International Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Motions may be called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
128—Voigt vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
179—Harman vs. Cusack.
Call No. 320—Waloman vs. Wehner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Sheldon, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
852—Klein vs. Badenhop.
886—Ramsey vs. Blake.
1042—Duncan vs. Berlin.
227—Rose vs. Collins.
572—Fiedahl vs. Mason.
604—Reade vs. Waterbury.
——Bergen vs. ——.
1007—Mindenheimer vs. The Continental Ins. Co.
1161—Trenor vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
920—Coleman vs. Livingston.
1170—Sherman vs. Albany Railroad Co.
613—Gibney vs. Cent. P. R. & N. R. Railroad Co.
1146—Murray vs. McBride.
925—Schack vs. Wolff.

Part III.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Voorhis vs. Bedell.
1—The People vs. Daniel Owens; larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. William Palmer; burglary.
3—The People vs. Edward O. Malley; burglary.
4—The People vs. James Norton; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. William H. Poole; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. George Edwards; larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Ann M. Byrnes; manslaughter, (continued.)
2—The People vs. James Casey, John Hunt and Richard Bohen; robbery.
3—The People vs. Daniel Meehan; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George W. Hare; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James J. Hammond; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Henry Wallace; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. William Conway; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. Frank Thompson; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. William Kinney and Frank Kinney; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Timothy Kane; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. William L. Jones; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Michael Rodgers; felonious assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. I., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
70—Levinson vs. Classen.
70—Steiner vs. Daly.
94—Bohe vs. The United States Fire Ins'ng Co.
15—The Central Nat. B'k vs. Woods.
17—Lewis vs. Woods.
94—Stanton vs. Demarest.
81—Pollock vs. Lilienthal.
44—Doiss vs. Birnbaum.
67—Kronenbold vs. Frost.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, F. I.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
946—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
809—Rinsenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Andrews vs. Grand and Fourth-second-street Railroad Co.
737—Schettler vs. Greatfield.
948—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
1135—Alford vs. Merwin.
1407—Glossenlal vs. Ward.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.
1108—Kling vs. Wolff.
1222—Mace vs. Rand.
66—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gershuny.
816—Horn vs. Cochran.
227—Fisk vs. Gardner.
405—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Schroeder vs. Macy.
1—Taylor vs. Stewart.
1—Hubbell vs. Rodgers.
1—Sands vs. Solon.
1—Van Sexton vs. Brennan.
——Archer & Prescott Manufacturing Co. vs. Thomas.
1—McMaster vs. McCreary.
1—Van Schaick vs. Underwood.

Part III.—Held by Sheil, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Gasset vs. Maier.
1—Gasset vs. Jagg.
1—Pullock vs. Morton.
1—Mahoney vs. Mahoney.
1—Lyons vs. Rothschild.
1—Kunzie vs. Brouhurst.
1—Krause vs. Kaniss.
1—Pulver vs. Sheldon.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Hubert vs. Maguire.
1—Phelps vs. Sutton.
1—Phelps vs. Stuyvesant Bank.
1—Schofield vs. Wise.
1—Mayer vs. Morris.
1—Mayer vs. Rita.
1—Lake Superior and Puget Sound Co. vs. O'Brien.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Wahle vs. Haviland.
1—Stanhope vs. Mosborn.
1—Willmerding vs. Schaefer.
1—Clarke vs. Donovan.
1—McCreery vs. Mooney.
1—Quinn vs. Shipman.
1—Tyler vs. Mc Kenzie.
1—Dolan vs. Hall.
1—Levy vs. Dinsmore, Pratt, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, F. I.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1474—Wellbrock vs. Godfrey.
1—Roberts vs. Matthews.
1—Robertson vs. Washington Ins. Co.
1—Wood vs. Met. Ins. Co. of New-York.
1—Bogart vs. Bogart.
1—Crane vs. Burgess.
1—Shaw vs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.... 92 111	5,000	Tol., Pe. & War.
1,000	do..... 110¾	100	do..... 18¾
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 111¾	50	Fourth Nat. Bank..... 112
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..... 109¾	200	C., Cleve. & Col., 6..... 99
1,000	do..... 110	200	Quick Mtn. Co..... 34½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 111¾	100	Quick. Prof..... 8
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 112	400	Pacific Mail..... 47¾
22,000	Va. St. 6s, old..... 62¾	300	W. Un. Tel..... 69¾
10,000	do..... 62¾	100	do..... 69¾
25,000	Va. 6s, Con..... 61¾	700	do..... 69¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, old..... 18	10	Adams Ex..... 90
10,000	N. Car. 6s, n..... 18	100	do..... 90
1,000	N. Car. 6s, n..... 18	2	Am. Man. Un. Ex..... 61
1,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T. '68	50	U. S. Ex..... 69¾
50,000	S. Car. 6s, n..... 18	10	do..... 69¾
	do. & July..... 20	1000	N. Y. C. & H. R..... 93
25,000	do..... 21¾	200	N. Y. C. & H. R..... 93
25,000	do..... 21¾	1000	do..... bet. cash. 93
25,000	do..... 21¾	100	Erie Railway..... 21¾
25,000	do..... 21¾	100	do..... 21¾
25,000	do..... 21¾	100	do..... bet. cash. 21¾
25,000	do..... 21¾	100	do..... bet. cash. 21¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, C..... 93¾	400	Harlem..... 132
1,000	Miss. St. W. L., 6s	50	Harlem, pf. 6 C. b. 90
1,000	Miss. St. W. L., 6s	100	Clev. & Pitts..... 126¾
3,000	Harlem 7s..... 101	400	do..... 126¾
1,000	Harlem 7s..... 101	50	do. & J. Con..... 112
3,000	Con. Pac. G. B..... 92¾	200	Chi. & R. I..... 103¾
2,000	Con. Pac. G. B..... 92¾	400	do..... 103¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st, G. B. 79	100	Mil. & St. P..... 83¾
27,000	do..... 79	300	do..... 83¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st, G. B. 79	100	do..... 83¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st, G. B. 79	100	do..... 83¾
4,000	A. & W. 1st, L. D. 87	200	Tol., W. & W..... 83¾
30,000	P. & F. R. R., C. B. 87	200	do..... 83¾
5,000	A. & W. 1st, C. B. 87	100	Chi. & Alton..... 93¾
1,000	Del. & Mad. 2d..... 83	400	Chi. & Alton..... 93¾
1,000	C. & A. R. R. 1st..... 97¾	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref..... 63
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, C. B. 94¾	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref..... 63
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 101¾	100	Clev. & Pitts..... 126¾
200	Gold & Stock..... 110¾	200	Union Pac..... 37⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20, '65, C. 109¾	100	Mariposa Pref..... 13
5,000	U. S. 5-20, '67, n..... 114¾	200	Pac. Mail & S. Co. 47⅞
1,000	do..... 114¾	600	do..... bet. cash. 48
250,000	do..... 114¾	300	do..... 48¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 111¾	100	Adams Ex..... 91
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 113	200	Am. Man. Un. Ex. 61
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 111¾	100	N. Y. Cent. & Hud. 93¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68..... 113¾	125	do..... b. d. 93¾
	do..... 114	25	do..... 93¾
5,000	do..... C. 112¾	1,500	do..... 93¾
5,000	do..... C. 112¾	600	do..... bet. cash. 93¾
5,000	do..... C. 112¾	300	do..... bet. cash. 93¾
5,000	do..... C. 112¾	1,000	do..... bet. cash. 93¾
10,000	do..... C. 112¾	300	do..... 93¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, old..... 97	100	do..... bet. cash. 93¾
5,000	Va. 6s, old..... 62	100	do..... bet. cash. 93¾
5,000	Va. 6s, Con..... 61¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Frank Mayo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH.—Mr. Lester Wallack.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—LE POST DES SOUPIRS. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Charac-ters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Mirady Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORM-ANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—FARCES.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mrs. Emma C. Abbott.

EAST SIDE HALL.—LECTURE by Gen. Kilpatrick.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH HALL.—FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. To all communications for the paper, the name and address must be given, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,320 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 56 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Organization of Swindling.

In our long struggle with the Tammany thieves, we have never denied them the credit of a certain ability. TWEED is gifted with unparalleled audacity and much native shrewdness. SWEENY has a cunning and scheming brain, which on a better field might have won him honorable fame. HALL is the weakest and vainest of the quartet. To SWEENY, we believe, more than any one, may be attributed a certain skillful organization of swindling, which has distinguished the course of these public plunderers from any ordinary or "vulgar thieves." To put in a bill for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of carpets, and then pocket fifty thousand, might be accomplished by any "vulgar thief" placed in an official position. And the same remark applies to a large proportion of the swindling operations of these men. But there were other features of their work which showed more genuine ability.

First, the division of the City into Departments, each under the head of one of the four conspirators, and each commanding, directly or indirectly, the disposition of enormous funds, was no ordinary scheme of plundering. Then the Two per Cent. act, by which the control of the expenditures of the City was practically taken from its citizens, and placed in the hands of these four men, and all excesses of outlay were hidden under unlimited issue of bonds. This certainly was a stroke of genius, and came from no "vulgar thief." Under it, that convenient Auditing Board, with its "ministerial head," signed away the millions which had been stolen. It is difficult now to remember that the Democratic newspapers, and large numbers of our best citizens—some of whom have since been on the Committees of Investigation—supported the act, on the delusive ground that it limited taxation to two per cent., and that the Ring were very worthy and much-abused public men.

Then came the Viaduct bill, whereby the Ring entered into business connection with our first gentlemen who had never recognized them socially, and through which, using these citizens as figure-heads, they would have handled an unlimited quantity of private and public moneys. Along with these various legislative acts should not be forgotten the bills creating savings banks, or compelling them to take City bonds, under which the Ring could always borrow money for their real estate speculations, or float the bonds which covered their stealings. All these measures constitute an organization of swindling such as has been rarely witnessed in any country.

There was wanting to it, however, one thing, the coping-stone, to make the structure complete—the full and absolute control of the Courts. Several of the Judges of the City were already notoriously the tools of the Ring, and had distinguished themselves by playing entirely into the hands of the great railroad corporation of the Tammany clique—the Erie Company. But these men, whose character and actions would disgrace any civilized State, felt the indignant invectives which were poured out in these and a few other columns against their iniquities. They were to a degree restrained from utterly prostituting their high office—not by considerations of morality or honor, for these were unknown to them—not by the memory of the dignity and purity which the whole Anglo-Saxon history has gathered around the august position of Judge, for they were brutally indifferent to the traditions or duties of their place—but being men, they could not but feel "the peltings of the pitiless storm" of public indignation of which a free Press is the channel. They knew that day by day their villainies were exposed in these columns. To shelter themselves from the storm, the Ring, under the undoubted advice of some of our Judges and of cunning and unprincipled lawyers, framed a skillful act, which would have closed the office of this journal and a few others, as the organs of an independent Press, and have sent the conductors to jail. This "Code of Legal Procedure" (as it was vaguely called) slipped through the Legislature, and nearly became law. It was framed and intended to turn the Courts over to the service of the Ring, and to gag the independent Press. Under it the whole community would have been delivered up to the tender mercies of two or three Judges, as during the last few years unhappy litigants have been to the mercies of the Judges' receivers. Whatever enormity TWEED or SWEENY desired to perpetrate, whatever gigantic swindle was to be carried out, there would have been Judges ready to aid and Courts to defend. It has always been understood that this precious bill was drawn up by Mayor HALL.

The last bulwark against the tide of corruption and public plunder and dishonesty would have been removed. That ancient seat of Justice, which in all ages of American and English history has been the emblem, amid private jobbery and corruption and national crimes, of an integrity and a purity which no stain of passion or lust of greed could soil, would have been cast down and trodden in the mud of vulgar strife of official swindlers and unprincipled demagogues. The Press would have been muzzled. Our readers will bear in mind that before Bar or people were aroused this journal raised the cry of alarm, and never ceased the agitation till the Bar Association was stirred to action, and public opinion compelled the Governor to veto the obnoxious act. They will also not forget that this paper had but few allies in that struggle; and that the *World* defended the law. With its defeat, however, began the downfall of the Ring. Another proof was afforded that the most formidable organization of corrupt politicians can be broken down by the people, if they will only take the trouble to exert themselves. This, after all, is the most important lesson taught by the defeat of the Ring, and we hope it will not soon be forgotten.

Mayor Hall's Case.

It seems that the Associated Press misrepresented CHAS. O'CONOR's remark about OAKEY HALL, in reporting his argument before Judge LEARNED at Albany last Saturday. What the counsel did say was that "he had found nothing in his investigations to indicate that Mayor HALL was a vulgar thief." Very well. Now will Mr. O'CONOR please explain what he means by a "vulgar" thief? In ordinary language, a vulgar thief is understood to mean a person who commits petit larceny—one who robs a hen-roost, for instance, or steals a loaf of bread. That Mayor HALL ever did either of these vulgar things, we agree with Mr. O'CONOR, is highly improbable. But is it any reason why a man should not be prosecuted that he does not belong to the class termed "vulgar thieves?" The law makes no distinction between petty or vulgar thieves and wholesale robbers, except that it inflicts, as it ought to do, the severest penalty upon the latter.

TWEED and CONNOLLY were not "vulgar" thieves; neither were GARVEY and INGERSOLL. Their thieving was done on a magnificent scale; but that has not saved them from legal prosecution. Why should it save HALL? There is the same evidence of HALL's criminality in the robberies committed on the City Treasury that exists against either of the others. He should be held to even greater responsibility than the others, because, as Mr. TILDEN said in his speech at the Cooper Institute, he was a lawyer, and understood full well that he was violating his duty, as well as the statute under which he was acting, when he proposed that the Board of Audit, of which he was Chairman, should pass these fraudulent claims without examination. "He knew," said Mr. TILDEN, "that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit, to pass those claims in that manner. I say fraudulent on the part of every man who did not act under his *mis*-advices. I think it possible that CONNOLLY may claim, that TWEED may claim, with justice, he had no other complicity in the transaction. I say then that, on that occasion, *the chief conspirator, the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward, is Mr. Mayor A. O. Hall.*"

The hearty applause that followed this language of Mr. TILDEN expressed the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of New-York; and the question now asked by every one is, "why is Mayor HALL not included in the prosecutions that have been commenced against the plunderers of the Treasury?" Why is the "chief conspirator" permitted to crack his stale jokes undisturbed in the clubs, while one of the men who acted under his "mis-advices" is incarcerated in prison in default of a million dollars bail? Did he not do his utmost to palliate and defend the robberies, after he could no longer deny that the money had been stolen? Would he have done this if he had been an innocent man? Did he not strain his official power to the utmost, and even threaten to use force to prevent ANDREW H. GREEN from being put in a position where he could examine the evidences of fraud, and put a stop to further robberies of the Treasury?

An evening paper tells us that "several of the leading Reformers, including those most active in the pending suits against TWEED and CONNOLLY, now have a full understanding with Mayor HALL. They for a long time wished him to resign; but now they have changed their minds, and, although he is willing to give them his resignation at any time, they are anxious to have him remain in office." If this statement is true, these "leading Reformers" owe it to the public to give some explanation of their sudden partiality for the "chief conspirator" of the gang of thieves whom they profess to be anxious to bring to justice. Mr. TILDEN may fairly lay claim to being a "leading reformer." Does he wish the public to understand that he is a party to this scheme for screening OAKEY HALL? There is a prevailing impression that if the Mayor were to resign his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen, THOMAS COMAN, who would succeed him under the charter, would have the power of filling all vacancies in the heads of Departments; and it is argued that a change from HALL to COMAN would be a change without improvement. But this is a mistake. The charter provides that in case of the death or resignation of the Mayor the power of making appointments shall vest, not in the acting Mayor, but in the Controller. Mr. GREEN would therefore be the real successor of Mayor HALL, and we apprehend no one would question that this would not be an improvement. Any man, indeed, who is not a convicted thief, would be preferable to the present incumbent of the Mayor's chair. HALL has forfeited his right to the Mayoralty of the City—first, by his undeniable complicity in the plot to defraud his constituents, or, as Mr. TILDEN expressed it by his acting as the "chief conspirator" in a scheme to rob the City Treasury; and second, his persistent efforts to deceive the people, and to excuse and to palliate the robberies after they had been brought to light. If, as the report says, he is ready to vacate the office which he has so grossly abused and dishonored, we cannot understand why any one who claims to be a Reformer, or to represent the people, should throw any obstacle in his way. We are sure that the public are just as ready to dispense with his services as though he were—what Mr. O'CONOR says he is not—a "vulgar thief."

Judicial Corruption.

It is impossible to conceive of a deeper injury inflicted upon any community than that imposed on the United States by the corruption of the New-York Judiciary. Mr. WM. E. DODGE tells us in a letter, published elsewhere, that the loss brought about by the Erie scandal alone, in the single matter of railway securities, amounts, in his opinion, to millions of dollars. Mr. DODGE's judgment would be accepted anywhere as that of a man fully competent to speak on the subject. There is no doubt that he does not exaggerate in the least. His view is sustained by the warnings that have been repeatedly made to the citizens of the United States on the same subject, and in the kindest spirit, by the London *Economist*, a thoroughly well-informed authority. It is of no use to say that the Judiciary of the United States, and of other States than New-York, is pure and efficient, or that only a small portion of the Courts of this State—only a portion, in fact, of the Courts of this City—are tainted. The fact remains that the property of foreign stockholders in the Erie Road has been stolen bodily by means of the New-York Courts, and that the men who have stolen it flaunt their ill-gotten wealth before the public eyes in notorious licentiousness and debauchery. The other Courts of the City and of the State, the Courts of other States, and, so far, the Courts of the United States, have not afforded any remedy to the plundered stockholders. Is it strange that intelligent foreigners everywhere should say, as Mr. DODGE reports them as saying, that our laws do not protect stockholders?

It must be remembered that the great enterprises of this country, worked by associate capital, and up to this time absolutely requiring associate capital, depend upon foreign subscriptions for by far the greater part of their support. The United States are, not producing capital nearly to the amount demanded by their legitimate employments for it. Our people are, as compared with those of Europe, essentially a borrowing people. Not borrowing because they cannot support themselves without, but borrowing because they can make higher profits all the while on borrowed money than can be made upon the same money abroad. When, therefore, foreigners become convinced that their rights in money invested in the United States are not secured by law, a heavy blow is struck at a main dependence of our commerce and industry.

But, after all, Mr. DODGE only states a very small part of the consequences flowing from the debauched condition of a portion of the New-York Courts. It is not property alone that is unprotected. It is every right which Courts were established to protect—it is the right of personal security and personal liberty, and the political rights of our citizens as well, that have been impaired by the unjust Judges. We need hardly point to specific instances to prove this. Previous to the uprising of November last, what was the personal safety of any man worth who undertook, for instance, to challenge an illegal voter at a poll where the Tammany gang held possession, or to insist on his own right to vote when a repeater had already used his name? What security had the community at large in its general liberties, when known repeaters were sent to the State Senate to vote for such measures as the Code amendments, placing the liberty of the Press and freedom of speech under the thumb of such men as BARNARD and CARDOZO? Does any one suppose that without connivance by the Courts, TWEED and CONNOLLY and HALL could have perpetrated their robberies? If any one is innocent enough to entertain such an idea, let him imagine the charge an honest Judge would have given to a Grand Jury on the opening of the August term, for instance, after our publication of the proofs of the Ring's thievery. What are any rights worth that depend for their assertion on the integrity of Courts and officials who even now refuse to assist in bringing TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, and SWEENY to justice?

Happily, we of this State and City know that the wrong is not irremediable, and that we can drive the money-changers from the temple of justice. But the only way in which we can convince people in other lands, whose money we seek to borrow, that this can be done, is to do it. Let the Legislature remember this.

The Executions at Versailles.

The recent political executions at Versailles were attended by circumstances of melancholy interest. On the 28th of November, ROSSEL, FERRE and BOURGEOIS were shot on the Plain of Satory. Up to the last moment Mme. ROSSEL was struggling and pleading in vain efforts to save her husband's life. On the night before the execution, the correspondent of the London *Times* saw the poor woman frantically rushing about, imploring, since pardon was impossible, for a reprieve. President THIERS was, as we have seen, inexorable, although the logic by which the conclusion was reached that the death of ROSSEL was a military necessity is open to serious question. The heroic bearing of the man between the time of receiving his sentence and meeting his doom is the theme of general admiration, and has certainly added to the odium incurred by the French Government by the whole business. It is said that ROSSEL never hoped to escape, and was fully resigned to die. Indeed, he feared military degradation more than death. He wrote to M. THIERS, saying that if a commutation of his sentence were contemplated, such as would involve degradation, he would prefer to be shot. In this respect, at least, his wishes were respected.

It is known that ROSSEL spent the last weeks of his life in the composition of a military history. The writer above named looked into his cell, after ROSSEL had quitted it forever, and saw the books last used by him while at his work. Among them were *Charles XII.* and *The Thirty Years' War*. There were copies of DE MAISTRE and of RICHELIEU, and there was also a copy of TENNYSON in English. In addition there were many charts and maps. The intention of ROSSEL was to sketch a comparison between the armies of the time of TURENNE and those of the present day, and the result, although unfinished, will be published, we presume, for the benefit of the wife of the unfortunate author and his two orphaned girls. ROSSEL's fate was announced to him at 5 in the morning, and he was shot at 7. When told of what was to come he smiled quietly, and said "*Eh bien à quelle heure?*" and then requested to be left alone. FERRE also heard the news with equanimity, and, in truth, the poor wretch had not much to live for. With a father on the galleys at Rochelle, a brother mad and under sentence of the law, and a sister only temporarily released from arrest to close the eyes of their mother who died of "insanity and despair," the world must have seemed to FERRE a gloomy place indeed. He showed no fear, then, of the future. He, however, behaved theatrically, and had "the air of a man who is doing everything for effect." The third prisoner, BOURGEOIS, the sergeant, "assumed an attitude of defiance and indifference which produced a painful impression." Both these men smoked all the way from the prison to Satory, the drive occupying about half an hour. ROSSEL was throughout simple and quiet in his demeanor, and during the last moments was "still calm, and the expression of his face one of perfect peace. His attitude was exactly that which a brave man's, under such circumstances, should have been." Three thousand troops were arranged two deep on three sides of a large square, the fourth side being a high mound that forms the artillery butts, and in front of the latter, thirty yards apart, were three white stakes. At the same distance from each of these again, were the firing parties, each of twelve men. ROSSEL walked up to one of these with his pastor and advocate, and followed by a single *gendarme*. Here he quietly drew off his overcoat, put his back to the stake, drew himself up to his full height as a bandage was tied over his eyes and remained motionless."

When all three of the convicts were at their stakes and duly prepared, the firing parties advanced to within ten paces. FERRE refused to have his eyes bandaged, and looked boldly straight down the muzzles of the rifles presented at him. Neither he nor BOURGEOIS showed the least tremor. "It was impossible for men to face death with more heroism than ROSSEL, or with greater effrontery and indifference than the others." The three volleys rang out simultaneously. ROSSEL was shot by a detachment of engineers of his own corps. He died instantly. "There was not the lapse of a second between the moment he was standing a strong, living man, and that in which his corpse was lying on the ground without a quiver." FERRE did not fall at the first fire. He stood upright for some seconds after the first rank fired. Then the second rank fired and "his knees slowly bent and he sank gently to the ground." But even then he was not dead, and had to receive the *coup de grâce* administered by the surgeon to be necessary. The same terrible mercy had to be shown to BOURGEOIS, and then the tragedy was over. ROSSEL died a Christian and BOURGEOIS at least went through the form of confession before his death. FERRE died, as he had lived, a Materialist, and, that there might be no doubt on the point, he wrote a letter to his sister on the fatal morning in which his convictions are deliberately affirmed. He also wrote a singular note to the Minister of War in these words: "M. LE MINISTRE, Now that I am dead, there is no longer any reason to keep my old father on the galleys any more than there is for my brother, who is out of his mind. I therefore beg you to return them to my sister, who alone can take care of them. I salute you. TH. FERRE."

We have seen lately how much France needs soldiers—how much she needs men cast in the real heroic mold. It makes the heart sick to hear of a Frenchman so splendidly filling this description as ROSSEL being shot down like a dog, and shoveled, in the name of the Republic, into a felon's grave. Few things have happened since the fall of the Empire that so vividly recall the mournful apostrophe to liberty uttered by Mme. DE STAEL. It is a sad thing for freedom and its advocates when atrocities like this are perpetrated in its behalf, and when the rights of the people are vindicated, on the tyrant's plea of necessity, by legalized assassination.

The Woolsey Fund of Yale College.

At the last meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, it is well known, a movement was begun to raise a fund for the College of half a million of dollars. This fund, which is to be placed at the disposal of the corporation of the College, is called the Woolsey Fund, as a testimony of their grateful appreciation of their long time and honored President, by the Alumni, who determined to raise the amount from their own numbers.

Yale College has never been rich. Its funds have been carefully managed, and very economically used. To keep the College in the front rank, such an addition as the Woolsey Fund is absolutely needed; and it was the feeling among the Alumni that without such help their Alma Mater would struggle in vain to keep up with the demands of the age, and to maintain its ancient renown.

It has been determined to make the subscriptions by classes, which is likely to create a rivalry among the Alumni of different years. The appeal to the graduates which we have seen says:

"Yale College is expanding in every direction. It is based upon a broad, solidly-constructed, and well-tried foundation. Material means, to be judiciously applied, alone are wanting at this time to develop a complete university of the most comprehensive character—which, by supplying every educational need, shall become the favorite resort of students of every degree of advancement from every part of the Union. In all things it is moving onward with the times, carefully and cautiously, not rashly. It never before had so many students in the aggregate of all departments, never so large a senior class, never so large an academic department, and never so large a philosophical department, as at present. The increasing need for the enlargement of educational facilities is shown by the fact that there are now forty post-graduates at New-Haven outside the professional schools, not engaged in mere desultory reading, but doing hard work, with daily attendance upon lectures and recitations. Every movement in the way of expansion involves new expenditures. In spite of liberal donations, Yale is far less well-endowed than several of her sister colleges. She probably does more good work, in proportion to her means, than any similar institution in the country.

The administration of the funds of Yale has always been marked by singular prudence and wisdom. The contemplated change in the government affords an additional guarantee that this record of the past will not be belied in the future. The income of the fund will be judiciously applied, in such ways as may best conduce to the result that we all have in view, the placing of the dear old College, indisputably, at the head of the educational institutions of the country; furnishing her with every obtainable appliance of instruction for the higher education, and thereby enabling her, after nearly two centuries of useful and glorious existence, to go on with renewed and ever-increasing vigor, doing still better service than in the past in training the generations of American youth. Increased compensation for instructors, additional professorships and lectureships, fellowships, scholarships and prizes, books, apparatus, instruments and collections, enlarged accommodations for students—all these are needed."

An enterprise like this, in which the Alumni of a college propose, from among themselves, to raise a fund for its better support, may be considered to a certain extent a private and family affair, with which the outside world has no business. But the better endowment of one of our greatest, ablest and oldest institutions of learning is a matter of general and public concern, and one which the Press may rightly take part in urging to a successful end. The plan wisely adopted of obtaining subscriptions by classes has already produced, we hear, a generous rivalry, by which the success of the enterprise must be greatly helped. We learn that there is a specially active competition between the younger classes, whose ranks were largely filled from the *fournée dorée* of this City. It will interest those of our readers who are graduates of Yale, to hear that the class of 1860 has at present the prospect of taking the lead. Looking over its roll, where one meets the names of ENO, DODGE, HAIGHT, YOUNG, PHELPS, HAWLEY, EGGLESTON, and others, the wealthiest of our city families, it seems not unlikely that the class will make its mark by giving the largest amount to the Woolsey Fund.

Passages in the Life of a Philanthropist.

Is it possible that we have wronged that Christian philanthropist, that tearful and venerable embodiment of all the public and private virtues, NATHANIEL SANDS? If we have, we shall repent at every pore. Here comes a report to our ears that the self-sacrificing SANDS did not, after all, get the seventy-five thousand dollars, which an evil-thinking generation accused him of taking. If this sad report should prove true, we should, of course, have to take back what we said a few days ago, about his ingratitude in not making haste to bail out poor CONNOLLY, or at least seventy-five thousand dollars worth of him. If SANDS did not get that seventy-five thousand dollars, how could he use it to rescue CONNOLLY? If he only got thirty-seven thousand five hundred how could he be expected to bail out seventy-five thousand dollars worth of CONNOLLY? Let us be just.

And as a matter of justice to SANDS, in order that the public may no longer blame him for not rushing up, in breathless haste, at dawn of day, to help his friend and relative and benefactor out of "quod," we repeat here a report which has come to our ears—but for the accuracy of which we cannot at this moment vouch, though we have reason to believe it to be true. It seems, according to this report, that when SANDS got that $75,000 he—not unnaturally—deposited it with a banker down town. In this his conduct was reasonable and unexceptionable. Not even the most indignant critic of SANDS could expect him to go about town with $75,000 bulging out his trowser's pockets. In depositing his plunder, therefore, SANDS acted like the shrewd man of business he boasts himself to be.

But, as the circus manager said to his expectant audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next performance will be something else." About this time—if report speaks truly, and if the investigators of this curious passage in the life of a philanthropist have not been misled—a piece of land was bought on the upper part of this island, and by a curious coincidence, it was bought in common by SANDS and CONNOLLY, or perhaps by CONNOLLY and SANDS. Singularly enough, the price paid for this piece of land by SANDS and CONNOLLY was just seventy-five thousand dollars, and what will strike the imaginative reader as still more curious, investigation—so report says—disclosed the fact that a check of SANDS upon the same banker with whom he had deposited his plunder was given in payment for this land bought by SANDS and CONNOLLY.

It would appear from this—to the carnal apprehension—that poor SANDS after all sold himself cheaper than his friends supposed. If his seventy-five thousand dollars—we mean the seventy-five thousand dollars which he "conveyed"—paid for land of which CONNOLLY owns one-half, then SANDS got only thirty-seven thousand five hundred. Of course such a division of spoils could not be pleasant, and it would account for the seeming ingratitude with which SANDS left CONNOLLY in the lurch, and remained faithful to TWEED and HALL.

Those who imagine that the path of a Christian philanthropist must necessarily be smooth and littered with roses, may see by this how easy it is to be mistaken. Even the good SANDS has had his secret troubles; even this patriot and sage has passed sleepless nights, thinking, like *Dogberry*, of his losses, and moaning, perhaps, over the greed of a benefactor, or the avarice of a relation. Let us do justice to SANDS. It is not in human nature to make two bites of a cherry, or two piles of $75,000, and not feel just a little sore.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most trustworthy news we have yet received relative to the illness of the Prince of WALES comes from the columns of the London *Times*. From this it appears that the Prince contracted the disease at Lord LONDESBOROUGH's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests, who visited the house at the same time, were attacked by the fever—among them the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, since dead. It also appears that the Prince has been delirious throughout his illness, except on two occasions, on one of which he asked if his mother knew of his sickness, and on the other he recalled the date of his wife's birthday. The way in which his strength is holding out is extraordinary.

Senator TRUMBULL's attack on the present system of removing all subordinates in public Departments on every change of Administration, deserves special attention. It is time, as he truly says, to inquire into all charges of corruption against particular Departments—only let it be a fair inquiry, conducted with a view to the public interests. The President has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of reform in this direction, and therefore no "point" can be made against him by his opponents. Mr. TRUMBULL's statements apply quite as much to Senators and Representatives, who too often recommend men for offices not with a view to their fitness, but to their own personal interests. Mr. TRUMBULL seems to be fully alive to this fact. The present discussion will serve, we hope, to bring the whole subject under the careful consideration of Congress.

The inconvenience caused to the public by the constant passage of trains along the line of the Fourth-avenue, received a pretty thorough discussion before a committee of the Common Council, yesterday. The engineer stated that the Railroad Company are quite willing to make such alterations in their line as would insure the safety of the public. "There was no disinclination to meet the just requirements of the citizens." Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT gave the same pledge. Mr. VANDERBILT some weeks ago gave us a similar assurance, and we have every reason to believe in his sincerity. He certainly has caused a considerable abatement in the nuisance of whistling and blowing off steam after midnight, from which the inhabitants of the Fourteenth Ward greatly suffered formerly. Under these circumstances, the Company is entitled to considerate treatment, and the City authorities are bound to do everything in their power to assist the managers to make the necessary alterations. There must be no "bleeding" of the Company to fill the pockets of local politicians.

To add to the curiosities of the Tichborne case, it now appears that it is being conducted by the lawyers on either side without fee. This unusual feature was developed on the fifty-fourth day of the trial, when, to compose some irrelevant wrangling of counsel, the Chief-Justice quoted the old rhyme:

"Lawyers have more sober sense
Than argue at their own expense."

Whereupon Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE made the startling declaration that the funds on his side were all gone, but that counsel, having undertaken the case, felt that they ought not to abandon it because money could not be found to carry it on. So much magnanimity at once from so unexpected a quarter charmed the audience into loud applause, but the Chief-Justice, we are told, "looked astonished." More looks must have been inadequate to express his feelings when the Attorney-General in turn arose and claimed credit for equal disinterestedness. This generous rivalry certainly presents a very touching spectacle. But if, as an English contemporary pertinently asks, the property for which the contestants are fighting is already eaten up, what is the object of continuing the struggle, apparently doomed to be interminable? It may gratify a reasonable curiosity to know that TICHBORNE is ORTON or that ORTON is TICHBORNE, or that neither is anybody, but that ambiguous personage seems unlikely to be materially benefited by any issue of the case.

The Catholic clergy are again examining LOUISE LATEAU, the alleged "stigmata," who, according to them, is bleeding away at a great rate. One Father UBALD says that LOUISE loses from five to ten ounces of blood every Friday, and that he has himself stood by her side and seen a "big bundle of clothes soaked in blood," from her simply wiping her hands on them during the night. Moreover, the reverend father affirms that LOUISE has taken no food whatever during the last six months. In spite of this and her pale, faint, consumptive appearance, "she has a ruddy face and enjoys excellent health." We must agree with the Catholic Press that, granting the truth of the statement, this is a most astonishing affair; but we sadly fear that if the proposal of a London paper to subject Father UBALD and the young woman to cross-examination by Mr. HAWKINS, Q. C. in the Tichborne case, could be carried into effect, the LOUISE miracle might seem less surprising. This, however, is of the order of greatest tests that are very seldom applied.

Perhaps some of our up-town fleshly knew things to surpass the experience of a young gentleman who has lately become bankrupt in London, but, to our minds, it seems quite unique. Among the claims against the estate duly brought before the Registrar, is one for one flowers supplied to the bankrupt during six months. The amount is a little over the modest sum of two thousand dollars, and the bill includes such items as three dollars for a single nosegay, and sixty dollars for a bunch of early lilies of the valley. This is doing very well for a youth of twenty-two, and perhaps is a better way of making the money fly than to squander it in dissipations of a grosser sort. It is quite easy, then, at all events, that ladies will think so, and as their good opinion is evidently of value to the young insolvent, he should find in that fact some consolation.

The Mobile *Register* is a very popular Southern paper, which thinks it is high time to cry, "The South to the Front," and to abandon the *World's* idea of keeping our late enemies at the back ground. The *Register* says:

"This policy was a bad one, simply because it was a cowardly one. If the Northern Democrats had boldly stood up and demanded that the war should be over, we were their power before the Government, and the power of the next one in Pennsylvania the Democratic Party would have been stronger to-day than it is."

Now that the candid and earnest Republicans have left to them no ground for independent action, it seems probable that the Democrats will swing back into the old stupid partisanship of attitude, and stand and take the "punishment" which awaits them next year.

A new catch phrase has sprung out of the Tichborne case. "Would it surprise you to hear" had immense vogue because of its continual repetition by the Attorney-General; but "Did it not strike you as odd," now becoming famous from the reticence of Mr. HAWKINS, promises to be more popular still. It is simply pointed out that very few things seem to strike the witnesses in this strange trial as "odd," and that the new question is better adapted for use as the refrain of a comic song than the old one. Most of these current interrogatories are satisfactorily answered in time. The gentry of Tammany will own that even "What are you going to do about it?" is to a fair way to be thus responded to. It is in the nature of things that question and answer should go together like hooks and eyes, and the moral catechism of the world is sure, in the long run, to be symmetrically adjusted.

American Affairs Abroad.

STEAMER "DENIA,"
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, Nov. 19, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last few months, while I have been traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent, I have often wished that my fellow-citizens at home could know the deep interest manifested by intelligent foreigners in the events transpiring in our own country, and particularly in the City of New-York. I have been surprised to find that TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY are almost as notorious here as in America. Everywhere the question is asked, "How could such things exist so long without correction? Is it possible that wholesale plunder like this can be carried on, and there be no power to prevent it? Have you no laws, no Courts, or are these men above law? If so, what are we to think of your republican institutions? Such things could not occur in our countries."

The truth is our system of Government, which had heretofore attracted the attention, and in so large a degree excited the admiration of the world, is now on trial under new and peculiar circumstances, and if these men escape justice, and continue to flaunt their ill-gotten plunder in the faces of our citizens, the American form of popular Government will lose much of its power in other lands.

Wherever you meet the prominent men of Europe, they almost invariably ask: "Can the accounts we see from the New-Yorks be true?" Our Ministers and Consuls are anxious to know what we intend to do with these men. They have not hesitated to reply to constant inquiries: "That official plunderers will be convicted and punished." If this should fail to be true, our reputation will suffer a shock from which it cannot soon recover.

It is impossible for our countrymen at home to appreciate the evil which has resulted from the Erie scandal. It is in the mouth of every banker and investor interested in American securities. I have no doubt the loss from this cause alone in negotiating our railroad securities abroad, has amounted to many millions of dollars. You can hardly introduce the subject of American railways without being told that our laws fail to protect foreign stockholders.

As I think of home, and what may be passing there, I long to reach a point where I can get my New-York TIMES. The thought forces itself upon me—what if TWEED should be returned again to the Senate, and the law be ineffectual to reach him and his associates in crime? What will property in New-York be worth if the efforts to bring them to justice fail? How can we hold up our heads before the world? I am not willing, however, to believe that our citizens can now prove false to the vast interests involved; but that, laying aside national and even State politics, they will unite in prompt and decisive action, and show to the world they have the determination and the power to reclaim the City from the hands of those who have only used its places of trust to enrich themselves. It is gratifying to feel that your course in persistently bringing to light these stupendous frauds is now being appreciated, not only at home, but by Americans the world over.

Very truly yours,
W. E. DODGE.

That Mississippi Organization so Good Dungeness Keepers Into the Mouth.

From the Yazoo (Miss.) Garnet, Dec. 9.

We had almost overlooked a double-leaded sensational communication, which appeared in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* some weeks ago, purporting to have been sent from "Jackson, Mississippi," stating that an organization had been formed in the State with the object of procuring the removal beyond its limits of dangerous, free-thinking negroes. The whole thing is manufactured. It has not the shadow of truth to rest upon. There is no organization, or the semblance of one, in this State, to effect the removal of any class of negroes. Nobody thinks they are incendiary or dangerous, except when fired or prompted by the carpet-bag adventurers who prefer their passions and impose on their credulity for selfish and partisan ends. This evil can be best corrected by an organization to turn these adventurers out of office; out of the nations, and they will either leave the State, starve or find lodgings in the poor-house or penitentiary.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked to be relieved from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and no objection being made, he was so relieved.

PETITIONS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. SUMNER presented five petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a petition of colored citizens of Rhode Island for the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Several other Senators presented petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt, which were referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. PRESTON, of New-York, and others, presented many petitions against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the Government. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also a petition from 200 merchants of New-York, and others, against the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a joint resolution legalizing the issue of land, hitherto made by the Secretary of War to the Chicago sufferers. Passed.

AMNESTY.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the House General Amnesty bill, and recommended its passage.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to reduce internal taxes, and to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of January next the tax and use of stamps shall be abolished, and the tax of five cents per pound on tobacco, and the tax of five cents per pound on snuff, and the tax of eight cents a gallon on fermented liquors other than cider, and the tax of one cent per pound on matches, and the tax of one cent per pound on playing cards, and the tax of ten per centum ad valorem on articles subject to such tax, and the tax on gross receipts of railroads, and the tax on the profits of banks, and the tax on the profits of persons, and the tax on the profits of corporations, and the tax on the profits of insurance companies, and the tax on the profits of all other companies, and the tax on the profits of all other persons, and the tax on the profits of all other associations, and the tax on the profits of all other corporations

RAILROAD REMEDIES.

Conference Between the Common Council Committee, Property-Owners and Railway Officials—A Willingness Expressed to Reform the Abuses—Remarks by Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. McCool and Others.

The Special Committee of the Common Council in trusted with the unsafe condition of the railroad track on Fourth-avenue met yesterday to confer with the property-owners and others regarding the best course to be taken to render the road more safe. Alderman MITCHELL presided, assisted by Aldermen PLUNKET and WOLTMAN. There was a large attendance of property-owners and citizens, including Mr. McCOOL, President, and Mr. WAIT, Secretary, of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association; WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, &c.

Mr. VAIL explained the purpose of the conference and the ends it hoped to accomplish. He referred to the annoyance caused to the inhabitants on the line of the Fourth-avenue Railroad by the constant passing of trains, the loss of life and the injury to property it entailed, observing that something should be done to allay the just and rising indignation of the people who were injured by the process. He drew attention to the opinions of the engineers for the remedy of the grievance, and requested the Committee that corporate powers invariably exhibited a cruelty and callousness which as individual members they would condemn. The people, he asserted, had rights that even corporations were bound to respect, and their secret action on the questions of the Tammany frauds indicated their determination to right their own wrongs. His remonstrance in general terms the management of our City railroads, particularizing the Third-avenue cars, which engendered more misery than any pest-house in the City. He regretted the absences of that line were not in attendance, as that he could exercise them, and trusted that public attention would immediately be directed to its consideration. They had long borne the grievances occasioned by that line, and he hoped the action of the several committees would immediately determine the question.

Mr. JACQUES, on the part of the Executive Committee of the Nineteenth Ward, read a series of resolutions adopted Saturday evening, which embodied a review of the conditions of the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company, which made the Company responsible to the City for its proper conduct, as an advantage rather than obstruction, and closed with a recommendation that the tracks of the road be placed upon a sunken grade, so that the trains shall pass entirely beneath the level of the avenue intersecting the streets.

Mr. JACQUES called the attention of the Committee to the unhandsome condition of the avenue, owing to the dense fumes from the daily passage of so many locomotives. He said that the Association asked the Committee whether there was any relief in this matter other than the sinking of the road so as to make it at least safe. This Company covenanted that if at any time the use of the avenue became an obstruction to the public it was at the option of the Corporation to remove it, and if the order was not complied with, the Corporation should remove it themselves. It also provided that the Company should make all excavations to facilitate the use of the cross-streets. All these conditions the Company has expressly covenanted to fulfill. He was bound to say that in the opinion of the Association, if there is nothing but engineering difficulties or dollars and cents in the way of the reform, it ought to go on.

Mr. HASWELL, the engineer, stated that in pursuance of a resolution of the Citizens' Association of the Nineteenth Ward he waited upon the officers of the Harlem Railroad Company, and he was happy to report that the only question with them was what was to be done and how was the work to be performed. There was no disinclination to meet the just requirements of the citizens, and the officers expressed their readiness to accede to any proposition in reason and justice. He submitted the proposition which he had prepared, and in which his colleague, Mr. PERKINS, agreed with him, was the depression of the track within the depot and as rapidly as possible, in order to meet the requirements of a sub-way somewhere about Fifteenth-street. The objection to this plan was that it required a length of time until the depression could be effected, and that would be as far as Thirty-second street. He proposed to sink a grade at Forty-ninth-street, and run as rapidly as possible until you have the required depth attained. In the progress of that trench no sewers were to be met with. Now, if an open cut was driven to the road it would be attended by the same difficulties. If a tunnel is formed, it would involve their depression, for the reason that no sloped cut can be had in less than nineteen feet. He could then have alternate feet and vehicle crossings from Forty-ninth-street until they had sufficient depression, and there was no difficulty in this matter of keeping them perfectly open to the passage of the several committees would immediately determine.

Mr. HASWELL then read a report of the engineer, stating that the Association advised the removal of the Fourth-avenue Railroad as an intolerable nuisance, which should not be continued. This expression, however, he did not intend to refer to the directors, but to the system itself.

Mr. CHURCH stated the Committee to consider in the interests of the citizens of the Island and not to see that no further accumulation should ever take place upon this question.

Mr. McCOOL thought that a third of the expense of this work should be borne by the Company, one-third by the City and one-third by the property-owners.

Mr. CORNELIUS H. VANDERBILT expressed his personal willingness to discontinue the running by sending evaporation of the Company. The Harlem Railroad Company knew the importance of this matter to the entire community, and they were willing to meet it exactly as it should be met. They were as keen to confer with any committee of committees in reference to the subject; and if they thought the Company would provide for its future as well as its present wants, there was upward of 30,000 or 40,000 persons who daily traveled by the line; this number would be increased 10,000 in five years, and facilities should be made for their accommodation. There should be greater number of trains run more daily than there at present. He stated that the existing condition of things rendered it impossible to afford the supply commensurate with the demand. He hoped there would be no antagonism between the Committee and the Company, and on the part of the latter there was no desire to spend a single dollar unnecessarily. As a railroad man he could see no objection to the statement that there was no railroad in the world better managed, and they could ascertain from its employés that no expense was ever spared in its interest. There had been some loss to life, but in the majority of instances the killed were victims of their own imprudence, but even if the fault of the employés, the directors, no matter how great their precautions, were saddled with the blame. He concluded by stating his readiness to confer at any time on any matter of the settlement of the questions under discussion.

Mr. MCCOOLE asked how long it would take to carry out the necessary work?

Mr. VANDERBILT thought that when the work was commenced a year would do a great deal. A great deal of the inconvenience to the inhabitants arose from the shaking of trains but it was abated within the first two or three weeks; but in consequence of a contract with the New-Haven Railroad they were not empowered to discontinue the freight-trains. The matter was one of anxiety to the Harlem Railroad Company.

Mr. MILLER moved that a conference with the New-Haven Railroad Company be solicited in regard to this question.

The Chairman said the Committee was willing and anxious to admit it into the conference.

Mr. PLUNKETT remarked that the meeting that named the matter be settled before the 1st of January it might possibly go into litigation, as the question might arise whether the Common Council had the power, or whether they were a legal body of the City of New-York. The Committee was willing to receive information and suggestions from any source, and they would embody them in their report.

Mr. VANDERBILT remarked that the corporation he represented had rights the people were bound to respect. They were willing to go as far as possible to accommodate the public, and it became a question whether they were to bear the whole burden of the expense.

The CHAIRMAN—The Committee will take that matter into consideration.

Mr. MILLER said the property-holders were willing to bear their share of the burden.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned, the Chairman having declared that the Committee would make a report to the Board of Aldermen at some future day.

More Mammoth Remains Found in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writes that several bones of some huge animal have been found in a low piece of swampy ground in Montville, Geauga County, Ohio. He says:

"The bones found at the present writing are as follows: Two tusks, two hip bones, forty ribs, ten joints of the back bone, two joints of the tail, &c. The excavation is still being carried on with some degree of energy, in hopes of discovering, if possible, the skull and what other bones may remain. The bones already disinterred are of different size, some being quite small, although of the same shape as the longer ones; this would seem to indicate that two or more of the same species must have found a burying-place in this swamp. The tusks or horns, as some are pleased to call them, cannot by any manner of placing them together be made to match, one being some inches longer than the other, and the curve in each differing considerably. The last one found, which is the largest and most perfect, measures seven feet and four inches; about six inches of the length is supposed to have been broken off. The length from tip to tip across the curve, is four feet six inches; width of curve, two feet three inches. The hip bones when placed together in the manner of life, measure four feet six inches from tip to tip. The hip bones were found embedded in the 'hard-pan,' at a distance of some eight feet below the surface, directly beneath a partially decayed tree, which had matured to about four feet in diameter and by some means become broken off, leaving a stump four feet high; this in its turn had become gradually covered entirely over with the loamy earth, and evidently above the first stump another tree had grown, and at the time of the commencement of the excavation this second had matured to about six inches in diameter, and was still growing."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, containing twenty rooms; in cellar. (Rear of store.) rented at a good income.

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; 161 acres of land; large mansion and out buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 28x42 feet, in first-class order, No. 6 West 37th-st., elegantly furnished with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 6 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Corner Church and Thames-sts.

No. 7 State-st.

No. 52 Beekman-st.

Enquire of

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 105 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Several first-class dwellings in most desirable locations in West 34th-st., 17th-st., East 34th-st., 46th-st., 47th-st., and various other localities.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 105 Broadway.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 105 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property, a number of valuable improved and unimproved property, well situated, in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

BROADWAY, NOS. 977 AND 979, THROUGH to Mercer-st. 200 feet; building, marble; 50 feet with extraordinary exception; a fine lease; "Grand Central." 750 loan can have if loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT four-story brick house, No. 106 West 42d-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on improved City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, blocks and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or more. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 46 Broadway, 2 to 11; 62 Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR small family, can procure from owner, leaving the City for three or four months, complete and very desirable accommodations for housekeeping in a first-class dwelling; a pleasant neighborhood; location with use of carriage and horses, at moderate rent. Apply to S. R. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, a pleasant location for the gentleman's family. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Grove." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The House and Lot No. 14 Harrison Avenue, Boston-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office, No. 12, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT No. 426 Hudson-st.; rent, $1,100 a year; in good neighborhood; immediate possession. No. 56 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK STABLE WITH ALL the modern improvements, 147 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d-ave.; also a very fine Phaeton for sale. Apply at No. 12 East 60d-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house to a reliable and quiet party. No. 178 East 41st-st., one block from Madison-av.; reference required.

TO LET—NO. 280 WEST 47TH-ST., FRONTing Central Park, first door, four rooms, $16.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 281 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

FINE LOFTS, 25x100, WITH STEAM power, to let cheaper and better than ever. Apply at No. 55 and 57 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house. Owner only address GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUBBE M. CARY, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SAA-T-SIDE HARLEM LOTS.—M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, north side of 112th-st., between Lexington and 3d-aves., 75 feet 9 inches front, west of Sloat's; each 100 feet 11 feet. Title perfect.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 105 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON FRIday, Dec. 15, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, No. 246 East Broadway. The house is in good order, and has modern improvements. Also at the same time and place, the three-story brick house with stores, No. 208 Division-st.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SUSAN C. CURRIE and others against GILBERT T. REEDER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court of the 6th day of December, made in the above-entitled action, I JAMES H. COLEMAN, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on the north-easterly corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth-avenue, at its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Ninth-avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Ninth-avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the rights, title and interest of the said Gilbert T. Reeder, of, in and to one-half of the width of said Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street lying in front of and adjoining the said four lots of ground, hereby, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
WM. & A. W. ZABRISKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., GRAND PIANO-FORTE.

E. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 40 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place:

The entire handsome household furniture of said house, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suits, rose-wood centre, handsome black marble stand, French plate glass and mantel mirrors, brocatelle curtains, rose-wood piano-forte, Erard maker, several elegant oil-paintings, rose-wood bureau, rose-wood dining chairs, rose-wood book-case, walnut, mahogany and marble-top bedroom furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, wash-stands, wardrobes, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, sparerooms, &c., Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues at No. 2 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BROWN & CO.—
BY THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes French Prunes.
700 packages Malaga Raisins.
300 cases Valencia Oranges.
200 cases Messina Lemons.
200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
20 cases Smyrna Figs.
50 cases Layer Raisins.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
400 cases Seville Oranges.
200 cases Valencia Oranges.

landing ex steamship *California*, at Cuhard Wharf, Jersey City, where fruit can be examined. A portion will be in store at time of sale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES. CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best; at FRANKFELD & CO'S, No. 220 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 224 6th-av., corner 15th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, answering to the name of Gip, from No. 23 West 20th-st., Sunday afternoon. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

Will offer at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, the following grades of DRESS GOODS, viz.: Bombazines, French and English Merinoes Cloths, Imperial Serges, Vigoureux, Armure de Soie, Turkish Cloths, Crapes, and Manufactured Crape Goods, Grenadine Mixt, Drap d'Alma, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Thibets and Merinos Double and Single Cord Bayrits, Empress, &c.

ALSO,

Irish and French Poplins, silk Velours, Epingline, Duchesse Cord, Satins and Sarges, Barathea and Crape Cloths, Mohairs, Brilliantes, Alpaca Poplins Sicilian Mohair, &c.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS

in great variety, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

SILKS.

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camille, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de Thé, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $1 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, in all the newest styles.

VELVETS.

SACQUE and MANTLE VELVETS, from $5 per yard and upward.

Narrow Black TRIMMING VELVETS, from $2 per yard and upward.

LACES.

A choice selection of LACES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and LACE COLLARS, among which will be found many articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of Double and Paisley Shawls in handsome designs and selected colorings. Also, a very choice lot of Heavy OTTOMAN and CARRIAGE BLANKET SHAWLS, in beautiful styles; together with an immense stock of WARM WOOL LONGS and SQUARES, at low prices.

LINENS.

ALL-LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, from $1 75 upward. White fringe French Cloths, Napkins to match.

Pink and Buff TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

Extra heavy-colored bordered TABLE-CLOTHS, at greatly reduced prices.

FRINGE LUNCH-CLOTHS, all sizes.

5-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.

5-4 TABLE DAMASK, 50c., 65c., 70c., 75c. and $1.

3-4 DOYLIES, at 60c. per dozen.

LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.

PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.

LINEN STAIR CRASH, all widths.

HUCK TOWELS, 6c., $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per dozen.

Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.

Brown and White BATH TOWELS.

French and English MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, recent importation.

CRIB and CRADLE QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A fine assortment of DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very SUITABLE for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

Underwear, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desired pattern, made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS.

A large line of FANCY ARTICLES of superior quality for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

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CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 48 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, for the balance of this month, during the existing TREMENDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly until paid, to let, and rent applied to purchase. A new stock of PARLOR ORGANS, of the most beautiful style and finish, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 823 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—T. E. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Bowery-st., offer for sale one new organ; of two manuals, twenty-one stops, pedals six feet; one do. of twelve stops, pedals sixteen feet; estimated superior instruments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening of Broadway.—Notice is hereby given, that the thirty-fourth-street and fifty-ninth-street line, for the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street and that part between Forty-seventh-street and Fifty-ninth-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the proceedings in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our said report thereof, showing the several sums made for damages, and the several sums assessed for benefits, which we have taken together with the maps or plans by us prepared and presented in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination for the space of twenty days from and including the 10th day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the said Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held in the City of New-York, on said 10th day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29, 1871.

JOHN O. JONES,
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of Assessments and Taxes, Court-House, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 6, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 1st inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S

FURS.

WE ARE OFFERING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Seal and Astrakan Sacques.
Russian Sable Muffs and Boas.
Silver Fox Muffs, Seal, Astrakhan, Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla Muffs, Boas and Sets.
Ladies' and Children's Seal Caps and Turbans.

Also a fine Stock of

Black and White Bear, White and Gray Wolf, Fox, Angola and Seal.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES

At Popular Prices.

PARIS COSTUMES.

WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

Rich Paris Reception,
Walking Costumes,
and Evening Dresses,
Embroidered Overdresses,
Polonaises,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, &c., &c.

The above furnishes the most elaborate and costly importation of GARMENTS of PARIS PRODUCTION ever before exhibited in this market, and will be sold

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

Hose and Smoking Jackets, in Velveteen, Cloth and other Materials.

Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets, Kid, Dog-skin, Castor and Plush-lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Mufflers, Plain and Knit-ribbed Shirt Fronts, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Buckskin Under-wear, in Great Variety.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

2,000 Dozens of Stamped, Plain and Chene Poplins, Sergas and other Worsted Materials.

ALSO,

3,000 Dozens English and Domestic Prints.

N. B.—The above are cut in DRESS PATTERNS, &c. are placed on separate counters for the convenience of customers.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the convenience of purchasers,
OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED DURING
HOLIDAYS,
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 313 GRANDST., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS RECEIVED BY RECENT STEAMERS.

All the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in French Hair-cloth Skirts and Tournoures. Trains, Demi-trains and Reception Skirts in great variety.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 202 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH),
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Progress guide of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. E. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS'S DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children will OPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 19, Stone & Swan's Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. Application for admission may be made at the church on Sept. 18, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address Mrs. Curtis at No. 139 East 36th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND MUSICAL experience in this City, desires a position where she can have the care of children. Address Miss M., Box No. 119 Times Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—PARENT SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $250 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. LAURISTON GILMOUR, A. M.

PIANO AND VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—MR. W. SCHULTZE-BROWN, Graduate of the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, has removed to No. 153 6th-av. Circulars and references at rooms.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Shurtleff College and Professor of Languages, at Clearwood, N. Y.—For circulars, terms, &c., address Dec. 4, 1870 Those expecting to enter will please write early.

A GENTLEMAN, FULLY QUALIFIED, desires pupils in French, Spanish, or German; would visit pupils or receive them at his residence. Address A. B., Box No. 7 West 14th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL.—A FEW YOUNG CHILDREN in a quiet family. Terms $50 per quarter. Term opens Nov. 20. For address and circulars apply to Miss EASTMAN, No. 249 Gumbers-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR; AT HOME; SAMPLES (Costly) Collection of Novelties in Fine Art. Pupils received at any time. Address H. L. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING TERM opens Nov. 21. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., Principal C. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. E. LEGGETT'S BUREAU, NO. 1,114 Broadway, one door below 24th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST Boys."—Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

$5,000,000 profit can be made in a business of elevated character. Treble investment will principals only. Address Box No. 1,447, Post-Office. President, Room No. 3, No. 344 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLASSEN, STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Working Works, Nos. 136, 138 and 140 East 26th-st. Marble and Soapstone mantels, slabs, marble countertops, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLASSEN & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,121 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, loans and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,121 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,

Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,

Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,

AT RETAIL,

a large and unencumbered stock of Toys suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Cutlery and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

CLUB AND WOOD-TOP SKATES IN GREAT VARIETY, SLEIGH-BELLS, PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, SCISSORS AND TOILET SETS, KNIVES, CARVERS AND PLATED WARES, &c. &c.

AT CHAS. S. LITTLE'S, No. 10 Fulton-st.

AMERICAN AND OTHER FLAGS, also decorations and Christmas trees and ornaments, at the Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 198 Chatham-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all names. Book open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 166 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this Bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in Stock, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month. Payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand, with interest, and are readily available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Deposits strictly private and confidential.

Deposits received daily, with interest from date. Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circulars.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 30th-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, JOHN H. LYON,
Actuary. President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 228 and 230 Canal-st., corner Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $810,044,887 74.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

12.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

6.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5.30 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 59th-st., foot of 4th-av.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-sts., Fulton Ferry, New-York.

8.30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Bellport and Fire Place.

10.00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

2.30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.

4.30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

4.30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5.30 P. M. Accommodation for Babylon.

The 8.30 and 10.00 A. M. and 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Jamaica as follows:

4.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10.40 A. M. Babylon, Great Neck, Locust Valley, Hunting ton, Northport and Port Jefferson trains.

3.40 P. M. Hempstead and Port Jefferson Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4.40 P. M. Express trains for Babylon, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

8.50 P. M. Babylon accommodation.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS IN NEW-ENGLAND.—The new and splendid Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 10 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID new sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 31 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MERRIAM and ROBERT J. CLYDE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, before WILLIAM MARCUS BEARD, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. BYRES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....Dec. 16, 2 A. M.
ROMANIC.....Jan. 6, —
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, low currency, prepaid tickets to and for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information or plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 10 and noon.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked to and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 25. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9. EUROPA. Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16. INDIA. Saturday, Jan. 6.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Bethune-st. Passage, $60 gold, including wine. Steerage passengers provided with every requisite at low rates. Return tickets granted at reduced rates.
Steerage passengers booked to or from Queenstown, Belfast, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Carlscrona, Malmo, Stettin, Danzig, Konigsberg, Memel, Libau, Windau, Riga, Pernau, Reval, St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Abo, Aland, Wasa, Uleaborg, Tornea, Hernosand, Sundsvall, Gefle, Soderhamn, Hudiksvall, Wester-Wik, Sodertelje, Stockholm, Norkoping, Motala, Wadstena, Carlshamn, Ystad, Malmo, Helsingborg, Gothenburg, Christiansand, Arendal, Frederickshavn, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Randers, Veile, Fredericia, Odense, Nyborg, Korsor, Copenhagen, Elsinore, Helsingor, Ronne, Christiansoe, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen, Leeuwarden, Groningen, Delfzyl, Emden, Leer, Papenburg, Meppen, Rheine, Osnabruck, Minden, Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Berlin

WARNING TO REPEATERS.

John Perfit and "Guy" Lenaren on Trial Before Judge Ingraham for Fatal Registration in the Fourth Ward—Perfit Sent to State Prison for Two Years and Six Months, and Lenaren for One Year.

JOHN PERFIT was arraigned for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM and a jury, on a charge of illegally registering in two election districts, the First and Seventh of the Fourth Ward. The first witness called was RICHARD DOWLING, inspector of the First Election District, and an elected inspector. He did not, he swore, remember PERFIT's coming before them; the list was in the (witnesses') handwriting, and the first name on it was PERFIT's, who registered his residence as No. 26 Frankfort-street. Some names examined by Mr. KINTZING, for the defense, he stated that the name of the accused, together with all who registered, were first taken on a slip of paper, and subsequently copied into a book the same day. This was done for the purpose of keeping the book clean; did not know what had become of the original piece of paper.

FRANK EMMERLE, another inspector of the same district, testified to the same state of facts in regard to the book which he had kept.

Mr. KINTZING pressed the point that this book was not in evidence, and could not be so accepted, not being the original registration.

The objection was overruled by the Court.

Cross-examined—Was not present when all the persons whose names are written on the book presented themselves for registration; could not say positively that he got the name directly from the prisoner.

JOHN CONNERS, an appointed inspector for the same district, testified that he knew the prisoner by sight, but did not see him at the time of registration; the name was put on his list while he was absent at dinner.

MICHAEL BERRET testified that he knew both inspectors and the accused, and that he saw the latter register about ten o'clock in the morning. On cross-examination, he stated that he was Democratic State challenger, but received his appointment as such from Assembly (Democratic Assemblyman) Assemblies; took down the name of the prisoner; a Mr. MCCABE and a Mr. THOMAS were present; had seen Gen. BARLOW about the matter.

Mr. FELLOWS here offering the books in evidence, they were objected to by Mr. KINTZING, the latter claiming that, the names not having been entered therein in the presence of the voter, they were inadmissible.

The Court held that it was proper to show that this was the book given to the inspectors for the election, though the fact that Mr. PERFIT gave his name must be proved afterwards. He thought, however, that the simple writing of the name letter of the statute, the names of voters should be entered directly in the book, though in the present case it was immaterial.

JAMES J. PENN, one of the inspectors of the Second Election District, testified to knowing PERFIT by sight, but did not recollect seeing him on the day of election. On the register he produced was the name of the acquired registered first, as a resident of No. 27 Roosevelt-street; this was not the book used in the election.

Cross-examined—Knew that some man came up and gave the name of JOHN PERFIT; he (witness) was elected to the Fifth District, but re-appointed, and was appointed in the Second District.

Mr. KINTZING here moved to strike out this witness' testimony, but the motion was overruled.

JOHN H. O'CONNOR, another of that inspectors, testified that he knew PERFIT; did not see him at the time he registered, but was with him in Court; the book he used on the day of election; the name of the prisoner was on it; the name was given in while he was at dinner, and he took it from the slip of paper; was elected to the Eighth District, but resigned, and was appointed to the Second.

Mr. AARON testified to being present and saw the prisoner register; Inspector PENN asked him his name and residence; this was about ten o'clock; he (witness) kept a list of names.

Cross-examined—Was challenger; was put in that position by the State Central Committee; when PERFIT came, PENN was the only inspector present.

This closed the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. KINTZING, for the defense, moved for an acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground that there was a failure of proof in that it did not appear by the evidence that the inspectors had due authority to act. They had testified that they were appointed, but that was no proof. There was only proof that the appointment of the Mayor, filed in the Bureau of Elections—proof which was directly within the control of the prosecution. Also, on the ground that it appeared when, if at any time, the prisoner registered in the Second District, but one inspector was present, which clearly constituted no registry at all.

Judge INGRAHAM suggested that, possibly the objection might be overcome by proof from the Bureau of Elections, which, no doubt, could be readily produced at once. For the present he would decline to rule on the points.

Mr. KINTZING declined to offer any testimony for the defense, and went to the jury on the question whether any appointment of these inspectors for the Second District had been shown by the evidence; and whether, when his vote was received there was but one inspector present and therefore no violation of the statute.

Mr. FELLOWS, on the part of the people, claimed that it was sufficient for them to show a *de facto* exercise of a function directed by law, and that exercise was prima facie proof, and cast the burden on the defense to show want of legality on the Board. On the second point he argued that the law was directory and imposed a punishment on the inspectors for failure to do their duty, but did not mean by their misconduct to disfranchise the citizens. He concluded by expressing his belief that if a conviction followed it would be in vain, as it was hoped not to try to convict any one for this class of offenses.

Judge INGRAHAM then charged the jury to the effect that no doubt existed that JOHN PERFIT's name was placed on those books and the only question of fact for them was, whether the prisoner had any legal appearance to have himself registered in the Second District. The two inspectors did not remember him as applicants, but that was a question for the jury. As to the locality of the Board of Registry, there was no proof of the appointment of the Second District Board, but there was proof that the prisoner had been sworn in and acted, and that they returned the books used by him to the Board as follows. Thus, he would hold, made out a prima facie case, which the defense was bound to overturn, and therefore with the legal question there was no difficulty, if they should find the facts sufficient.

After an absence of about half an hour, the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

In reply to the usual questions by the Clerk, the prisoner said he had no mechanical trade, and had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

In passing sentence, Judge INGRAHAM said, though this was not an offense against property, and no sentence of restoration, and one against which the law was very severe, it was necessary to defraud citizens of their suffrage rights. The law left him no discretion as to the place of his punishment; but as this was one of the first cases, he would not inflict so severe a sentence as could be proper should the cases continue.

The prisoner was then sentenced to hard labor in the State's Prison for the term of two years and six months. This is but one of several similar indictments against the prisoner.

The case of ISZT LAZARUS, also indicted for repeating, and on whose former trial the jury disagreed, was then called on.

Mr. KINTZING was assigned by the Court as his counsel, and under his advice, the prisoner pleaded guilty. In extenuation of his offence, he stated that his district had been altered; that he was under the influence of liquor when he registered, and though he subsequently discovered his mistake, he was arrested before he could correct it. The Court was also reminded on his behalf, that after his arrest, though he had been permitted to go on his own recognizance, he made no attempt to escape, and voluntarily appeared for trial.

Judge INGRAHAM said there were several favorable circumstances in this case which did not appear in the preceding one, and he would therefore confine the sentence to the lowest term the law permitted. LAZARUS was then sentenced to one year at hard labor in State Prison.

Release of the Communist Sympathizers.

George R. Allen, William McGregor, Justus H. Schwab, Frederick Mattern and John Halbert, who were arrested on Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct in connection with the intended demonstration of the Working Men's International Society, were before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

Policemen BARRY and REYNOLDS testified that the procession of Sunday consisted of about a hundred persons; there seemed to be no organization; there were five or six men at the head who seemed to be the leaders; there was some cheering, and fearing a breach of the peace, the Police made the arrests.

Justice SHANDLEY discharged the prisoners, observing that they were sufficiently punished already by being detained all night at the Station-house. On them release the prisoners proceeded to the Fifteenth Precinct to get the flag and red flag which had been taken from them.

Operations in Worthless Checks.

ELISHA J. THOUGHTON, of No. 54 New Chambers-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, charging that SAMUEL WALLACE, who was then arraigned, had represented himself to be a merchant from Santa Fé, and had induced him to advance the money on a check for $19 50, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank, and signed by ZIMMERMAN & BATES. Upon investigation the check proved to be worthless, as no such firm had an account in the bank. It is alleged that there have been a number of other merchants defrauded by the prisoner, but no proof of the fact has been found. WALLACE was held for trial.

FILTHY STREETS.

Complaints by the Police to the Street-Cleaning Commission—Statement of the Contractor—The Office of Inspectors of Streets Abolished.

A meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission was held yesterday in the Controller's office, the Mayor presiding. Reports were read from Captains of Police of various precincts, stating that many of the streets are in a very dirty condition; and that some had not been cleaned at all during the week ending Nov. 18. The Mayor moved that the office of Inspectors of Street Cleaning be abolished, and that their duties be performed by the Board of Health. The President of the Board of Health read a resolution that hereafter every policeman be required to report on what days the streets be patrols are cleaned, and what streets are not cleaned at all, and these reports be referred to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health.

Recorder HACKETT said it would not be right to receive the reports of policemen as positive evidence that the Contractor did not do his duty. When the reports were made the Contractor should have an opportunity of explaining. The policemen might be mistaken, or report only as negative evidence. The resolution was adopted.

The Contractor's bills up to Dec. 1 were referred, with a letter from that gentleman stating that unless the bills were paid he should hold the City responsible for damages sustained by him, and further warning the Board that if money was not forthcoming the work of street cleaning could not go on. The Mayor asked the Contractor (Mr. JOHN L. BROWN) what he had to say to the allegations in the Perry, Pike and other streets had not been swept for a long time.

Mr. BROWN said the complaints were nearly all false. He denied the charges almost in toto. The Mayor said the contract unfortunately did not call for clean streets, but he said they should be swept, and the complaints were that they had not even been brushed with a narrow wisp.

The President of the Board of Health asked whether, on Nov. 28, certain streets in the Fourth Precinct had been swept? Mr. BROWN said he did not know of his own knowledge, but his superintendent assured him they had been. Inspector CORNELIUS O'GORMAN said that during certain weeks certain streets had not been swept at all. How was that fact to be dealt with? The Mayor's motion to abolish the office of Inspectors of Street Cleaning was then called up and adopted. The Mayor then moved that the Contractor's bills be referred to the President of the Board of Health.

The Recorder said it was necessary that the bills should be paid, otherwise the work of street cleaning could not go on, and a pestilence might be apprehended. The Controller said that, though it was quite right the Contractor should be paid for work performed, yet it was also necessary the streets should be kept clean and the terms of the contract complied with. After some further discussion, it was resolved that Mr. BROWN should appear before the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health and have an opportunity of disproving the charges of neglect brought against him.

Counterfeiters Divulging their Secret Transactions—Miner, the Wealthy Contractor, on Trial for "Operating" in Counterfeit Plates.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, JOSHUA D. MINER, a wealthy City contractor, was indicted for causing to be engraved and having in his possession plates for printing counterfeit national currency notes. Ex-Judge PIERREPONT and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the prosecution and Ex-Judge CULLENBUT, Hon. R. K. PHELPS and Mr. KITCHELL for MINER.

It appeared from the statement of the prosecution in opening the case, that a counterfeiter in Chicago named KIRKBRIGHT was arrested in Chicago, and he "gave away" DAVID KERNS, who "gave away" HENRY L. COLE, a supposed wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, Penn., and he "gave away" MINER as the man from whom he had obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money, and who COLE said, had possession of $2, $10 and $20 counterfeit plates. Previous to this information having been given, it had long been known to the detectives here that MINER was a counterfeiter, but no legal evidence could be got against him. MINER had, some years ago, been convicted as a counterfeiter and sent to prison, from whence he escaped. MINER had, about the time of the imprisonment of "BILL" GUERNEY, a notorious counterfeiter, admitted to a Government officer that he had in possession of a $20 counterfeit plate, and had agreed to put it up on a promise of immunity from prosecution for having it; but he failed to keep his promise, and shortly the country was flooded with counterfeit notes printed from this plate. MINER was arrested on the night of the 30th of October, near his stable, at the corner of Broadway (or the Boulevard) and West Sixty-seventh-street, just as he had received counterfeit plates from THOMAS BALLARD, a counterfeiter, whose place of business, when he printed counterfeit money, was at No. 262 Rivington-street.

HENRY COLE was called as a witness, but was objected to on the ground that he had spent a term of imprisonment for felony. The objection was overruled, and COLE gave evidence to the effect that he had known the prisoner for eight years, and in October last entered into an agreement with him for the purchase of plates for the manufacture of counterfeit money for $1,800; he had previous transactions with him for $10 counterfeit notes to the amount of from $5,000 to $10,000, for which he paid 10 cents on the dollar good money. Objection was taken by the defense to the admission of testimony antecedent to the commission of the crime for which MINER was now charged, and the Court reserved his decision to 11 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The New-England Society—Nomination of Officers.

The New-England Society met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS presiding, and on motion of Gen. WOODWARD, selected a committee which nominated the following-named gentlemen as officers:

President—E. C. COWDIN. First Vice-President—Isaac H. Bailey. Second Vice-President—S. H. Bates. Counselors—Wm. T. Blodgett, S. B. Chittenden, W. H. Lee, Charles H. Smith, Alexander Cummings, Cyrus W. Field, Caleb Ward, D. F. Appleton, Josiah M. Fiske, Chas. L. Tiffany, Parker Handy, Nathaniel Hayden, P. C. Carter. Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman. Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The Attempted Jury Bribers to be Sentenced.

The jurors whom it was sought to bribe in the "Black Friday" case appeared before Judge MCCUNN yesterday and had their testimony carefully read over to them. After making some unimportant corrections the jurymen signed the affidavits, one copy of which was filed with the Clerk of the Court, in which the trial was had, a record transmitted to the District-Attorney, and a third to the Grand Jury now in session.

Suspected Homicide.

PATRICK BLACK, of No. 32 Baxter-street, and HUGH MCGUIRE, went into the oyster-saloon of FRANCIS EGAN, of No. 32 Centre-street, on the night of the 4d October last, when a dispute having arisen, EGAN struck BLACK, who immediately was taken sick, and continued so up to yesterday, when he died, Dr. WILSON says of Bright's disease of the kidneys, but the friends of the deceased not being satisfied, an inquest will be held. Capt. KENNEDY has arrested EGAN and locked him up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge PATTERSON, of Washington, is at the Sturtevant House.

Commodore MULLARY, of the United States Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge E. F. DUNNE, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

A colored man sat as a juror in a civil suit, before Judge JOACHIMSEN, in the Marine Court, yesterday.

CONNOLLY's counsel expects today to learn Judge LEARNED's decision upon the motion to reduce bail.

Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, of the Sheriff's office, yesterday denied the report that INGERSOLL had eluded his vigilance, or had been in the City.

Union-square will remain all Winter a dreary waste of brown earth, full of foot-prints, because grass could not be produced upon the new plots before the frost came.

Delegates from the German Reform organization of the City will convene at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth-street, this evening, to form a central body.

A mechanical turnspit, which keeps a wooden pig constantly rotating in a tin reflector, is one of the culinary contrivances now displayed in furnishing-stores.

The Concordia Liedertafel, a German vocal organization, last night celebrated its second anniversary at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, by a ball and musical entertainment.

Knitting-machines are exhibited and for sale on Broadway amid as gorgeous surroundings as those required to make sewing-machines sell.

Croton Water stock to the amount of $600,000, and Croton Revenue Bonds to the amount of $60,000 were directed to be issued by the Board of Apportionment, yesterday.

The opening exercises of the Thompson Free Medical College of New-York, for Women, will take place at the College building, No. 128 East Fifty-third-street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

It was found by Coroner YORKE and a jury, yesterday, that the death of Rev. E. T. HIGGINS, which occurred at his room at No. 32 West Thirty-second-street, on Sunday night, was the result of apoplexy.

The examination in the libel suit of Miss HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD against JAMES FISK, Jr., was adjourned, yesterday, by Justice BIXBY until Saturday next on motion of Miss MANSFIELD's counsel.

Twenty additional cases of small-pox were reported at the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection yesterday. Three deaths from the same cause were also reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met in caucus last evening, and re-nominated Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY as President, and Hon. WM. LAIMBEER as Chairman of the delegation to the Central Committee.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of DAVID WILDS, who was killed by a Third-avenue car, and the jury recommended that the Railroad Company place gates on the front platforms of their cars, so as to prevent similar accidents.

Application will be made to the Legislature for a bill to annihilate Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties to purchase the Belleville bridge, over the Passaic, for public use.

All the camps and councils of the Order of United American Mechanics in Jersey City have resolved to parade on Washington's Birthday anniversary.

The barn of SIMON HARRISON, near Orange, together with seven houses, were burned on Sunday, causing a loss of about $15,000, which is almost entirely covered by insurance.

The grounds formerly used by the Manhattan Cricket Club, at Willow and Myrtle streets, Brooklyn, have been changed into a skating pond.

An intoxicated man, named JAMES KELLEY, fell into the Morris Canal, Jersey City, near the bridge at Washington-avenue, yesterday, and was rescued by Officer WHITING.

The ordinance opening South Ninth-street, Newark, has been vetoed by Mayor RICORD, because of the alleged litigation, in which the city would necessarily be involved by the act.

The late address of Bishop BAYLEY on the temperance question, is to be printed in pamphlet form, and 100,000 copies distributed throughout the State.

While driving near Rockaway, on Saturday, Mrs. REBECCA TOMPKINS, a lady sixty-three years of age, was thrown from her carriage, and received injuries which resulted in her death on Sunday.

While engaged in surveying near the Mackenzie House, on Saturday afternoon, a young man named POTTER fell from an embankment into the Jersey City Cemetery, and was dangerously injured.

During the last year the visitors of the Jersey City Mission have distributed 29,970 tracts and 64 Bibles and Testaments. The City Missionary has made 963 calls on the sick, held 210 meetings, officiated at 26 funerals, visited the City Hospital 61 times, and written 2,090 letters for those unable to write.

Two boys ten and twelve years old, ran away from their homes in Elizabeth last week, with the intention of going to Oregon to hunt. They had between them $100, and purchased guns, shot, &c., before leaving. Their parents telegraphed to the principal cities on the route west, and they were arrested in Chicago.

An interesting musical and literary entertainment was given at Bergen Institute on Wednesday evening. There were two pleasing duets sung by Misses GRELIGER and TOOKER, and several solos by Masters KELLOGG and PARKER. Recitations were delivered by Misses ELLA VAN KEUREN, ELLIS and TOOKER.

[Advertisement.]

A.—THE MINCE PIE SEASON.—The Mince pie season opened formally last Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) when an immense number of circular dainties were destroyed by happy families and by gentlemen and youths all wearing Hats of the very latest and most fashionable style, bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For bargains in fine watches, Diamonds, rich Jewelry and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our extra one-per seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Stanton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.
Russia	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	Dec. 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Denmark	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 14	New-York	Bremen.
Celtic	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Peruvian	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
Franklin	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Columbia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 16	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Helvetia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double paid letters only, on the pier, at the foot of Third-st., in Hoboken, until 1:10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 8 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Penn'sylvania Way	9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via E. H. R. R. and New-York Central	9 A. M.; 4:00, 6 P. M.
North, via Harlem R. R.	9 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	9 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	6 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	9 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, &c.	9 A. M.
South	9 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	9 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Den.	
Ver	9 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11—In steamship Britannic, from Liverpool:—Mrs. W. Prince, C. L. Knapp, Mrs. Knapp, Thomas Twyford, Jr., Dr. Clymer, Miss Clymer, Miss Armour, Miss Lizzie M. Turner, Miss Emily Easterbrook, Mrs. Lafayette, Miss Lafayette, W. H. Easterbrook, Mrs. Dr. C. M. Chandler, Miss Miller, M. Ward, Mrs. Tyler, Miss M. L. Tyler, Miss A. Taylor, J. La Rue, Rev. W. D. Thompson, wife and child, Jean Thompson, Thos. Somerville, Mrs. Somerville, Master Thomas Somerville, Miss Alice Somerville, Miss Jones, Miss Sarah Mansfield Jones, Mr. Bartlett, M. P. Eller, J. T. Silvernail, Thomas A. Palmer, Dr. Carmochan, Mrs. Gen. Morris, Mr. Humphrey and wife, James Rallaway, J. Buckley, C. F. Hanson.

DEC. 11—In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Gen. Schenck, Mrs. Mary Schenck, Miss Annie R. Macdonald, Mrs. Foster and 2 children, Rev. Robert Fletcher, C. Bolton, Benhoet Clarke, E. H. Blaney, J. W. Bliss, F. N. Jones, John Stevens, Joseph Agar, G. Cunard, Mrs. Mel'd, C. G. Fadley, A. F. Harris and wife, Gen. Thomas, Mrs. Burbank and infant, Mrs. McKee, Miss McKee, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Corse, R. E. Kilborne, wife and 5 children, Mr. Wilkinson, Dennis McMillan, R. W. Bradley and 3 children, Wm. Fielding, Miss Wakefield, Mr. Tudor, M. Cowles, Mr. Matthieson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	7:15	Sun sets	4:33
Moon sets	6:10		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7:59	Gov. Island	8:27
Hell Gate	10:09		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Holsatia (Ger.,) Miller, Hamburg, &c., Kuhlenkamp & Co.; Helvetia (Ger.,) Meyer, Havre, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Fulks, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Stagg, Portland.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Eugenie, (Aust.,) Lenay, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ida, Overton, Seville, Tupper & Seattle; Riva, (Br.,) Stevens, Marseilles, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Hermine, Steiger, (Br.,) Waugh, St. John, Grant, Gustavus, Wardell & Co.

Brigs Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Kirkham, Liverpool, Over-ton & Hawkins; Ogneq, (Dan.,) Monroe, St. Croix, F. Hanford; J. L. Wadsworth, Rhodefant, Hayden, Jr., Phillips & Co.; Hansom of the South, Burke, Brunswick, Winchester & Towne.

Schrs. Sam Weller, (Br.,) Varwell, Catania, via Gibraltar, Fabbri & Chauncey; Eureka, Wood, Key West, C. Kinsman, Grey, (Br.,) Simpson, St. Stephens, N. B., Jos. Frye & Co.; E. J. Sumner, Harrington, Jacksonville, S. C. Lord & Co.; Burdett Hart, Fleton, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Bro.; Mary E. Coyne, Pocasitc, Wilmington, Del., George D. Clymer; Kiernie, Shideme, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. H. Leaning, Brower, Bridgton, N. J., Overton & Hawkins; Pointer, Baker, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 30, and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 4, lat. 40 36, lon. 34 00, passed bark Carribou, (Br.,) from Montreal for ——. Dec. 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 30 00, passed bark Ellen, (Br.,) E.; same day, 4:40 P. M., lat. 40 49, lon. 46 04, passed a bark-rigged steamer (supposed French) bound E.; 6:35 P. M., passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 6, 7 P. M., lat. 42 30, lon. 40 00, passed steam-ship Manitou, from Liverpool, for New-York, and at 8 P. M. passed steam-ship Oceanic, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 8, lat. 44 32, lon. 32 45, passed a black and red striped buoy; 10:30, P. M. R. M. 102 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a North German and a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 6:45 A. M., passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Nov. 28 and Moville 29th, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 18, lat. 55 08, lon. 19 50, passed steamer Boston, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Nov. 30 and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and 155 passengers to J. A. Sparks. Dec. 3, lat. 50 06, lon. 24 53, passed a National steamer bound E.; 11th, off Sandy Hook, passed ship Sir Harry Parkes, from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Chadwick, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Pressinger, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gettysburg, Willetts, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Bark Lady Lamb, (Austr.,) McIntosh, Trieste Aug. 28, and Patras Sept. 19, with mdse. to Scoville & Co.; passed Gibraltar Oct. 16.

Bark Aslaw, (Norw.,) Ustenseldt, Cardiff 12 ds., with mdse. and iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zia Caterina, (Austr.,) Sartvich, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Merrimac, Waterhouse, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles H. Keller, Brown, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. George H. Mills, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Charley Wesley, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Baird, Schenck, Jr.

Schr. A. E. Crammer, Crammer, Norfolk 4 ds., with railroad iron to J. G. Bennet.

Schr. Seven Brothers, Russell, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Edward Slade, Slade, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Henry Pinch, Bunnell, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Belle Halladay, Potter, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Brower Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal—master.

Schr. Clara, Newberry, Baltimore, with coal to Cunard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Finch, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Wapella, King, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Roberts, Snow, Virginia, for ——.

Schr. Lizzie Fleetwood, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Uriah & Tabitha, Allen, Virginia.

WIND—Southwest, light. W., Bay.

Below.

Ship Sir Harry Parkes, (of London,) Chapman, Hong Kong July 28, with mdse. to Peabody, Wilde & Co., was spoken Dec. 11, off Quinnecock.

Bark R. & G. Welch, —, from Turk's Island.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ships Prince of the East, Calcutta; Governor Langdon, from Shields; schrs. C. W. Clark, from St. George, Western Islands; Abbie Dunn, from Savannah.

HOOSTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark Carlotta, from San Domingo; brig M. E. Pennell, from Darien; schr. Marion, from Charleston.

NEW-BEDFORD, S. C., Dec. 11.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schr. Willie, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Nautilus, for Liverpool; brig *J. L. Bowen*, for Liverpool; bark St. Peters, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE Va., Dec. 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Northwind, from San Blas; brig Mississippi, from Demerara; schr. Willie, from Philadelphia.

Passed out, bark Lenox, for Cork; schrs. St. Robert, for Porto Plata; Jesse Cavil, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 11.—Arr. steam-tug T. Hamill, from New-York for Boston.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11.—Arr. bark M. B. Stetson, Mobile, for Portland; brigs Anna D. Torrey, Philadelphia, for Boston; Cyclone, Savannah 12 ds., for Fall River, reports N. W., N. E., and S. E. gales, lost part of deck-load of yellow pine, split sails, carried away jib-boom and bowsprit; schrs. Admiral Saleme, for Jacksonville; J. W. Hall, Philadelphia, for Boston; mate drowned; Weehawken, for do. Arr. 12th, Frances Andrews, Smith, Apalachicola; Silas Beard, Rhodes, N. S., aged 21, fell overboard last evening while putting up the side-light, and was lost. Also arr. schrs. H. Prescott, Norfolk, for Portland; H. K. White, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Schr. J. Barton, with rr. guns of last evening.

Sld. schr. Wm. A. Gibson.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delano, San Domingo City Dec. 2, Samana 4, and Cape Haytien 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Dec. 10, lat. 35 37, lon. 74 08, passed bark May Dundas, from ——, for Baltimore.

Bark St. Luigi, (Ital.,) Trapani, Gigenti 100 ds., with sulphur to J. Taylor & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 3, lat. 31 27, lon. 69 43, ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta, for Boston, 60 ds. out.

Nov. 5, lat. 39 05, lon. 70, brig Armida, (Aust.,) from Pernambuco, for Liverpool.

Oct. 20, lat. 39 46, lon. 22 54, bark Mira, (Norw.,) from Harlepool, for New-York.

Nov. 24, lat. 24, lon. 40 W, bark Wayfarer, (Br.,) from the W. coast of Africa, for Boston.

Dec. 6, 45 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed the wreck of a schr. with both masts and flying jib-boom out of water.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Dec. 11.—The Anchor line steam-ship Dacian, Capt. Laird, from New-York Nov. 28, touched at this port yesterday, en route to Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The National line steam-ship Virginian, Capt. Dutton, New-York Nov. 25, arrived in the the Thames today.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 11.—The Pacific and West Indies Co.'s steamer Moselle, from Aspinwall, via St. Thomas, arrived here yesterday.

HALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE BRONZES,

CLOCKS,

AND

Fancy Goods

GENERALLY,

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

This assortment is pronounced to be greater in variety than any in the City. Great care has been taken in the selection of

CHOICE PIECES,

not to be found at any other establishment.

FURS.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

Between Grand and Canal sts.,

HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBES, &c.

MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS.

Di mond velvets.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS, SEAL, COX, WOLF, And other SLEIGH ROBES.

At prices much below last season.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT ELEGANT MUFF.

RUBBER TRADE SALE

IN

NEW-YORK CITY,

ON

THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871,

AT THE STORE OF

BREEDEN & SOUTHWICK,

No. 11 Park-place.

The "Hayward," "Goodyear," "Morse," "Boston" and "New-Jersey" Rubber Companies will sell on the above day

200,000 PAIRS RUBBERS,

comprising a full line of the various styles manufactured by them.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

PRANG'S

AMERICAN

CHROMOS!

FOR SALE AT ALL ART-STORES.

FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE SEND STAMP TO THE PUBLISHERS,

L. PRANG & CO., BOSTON.

THE

STANDARD

OF

SILVER!

In England and France it is made obligatory upon Gold and Silver Smiths to have their various manufactures stamped with the fineness of the metal. But in this country there is no such law, and there may be serious frauds committed by unprincipled manufacturers. While in the article of Gold Jewelry there are such frauds committed, yet there is no first-class Silversmith who will place his Trade-mark upon metal alloyed below our American coin. In the United States the standard of our coin is 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, taking 1,000 parts as pure. In England there are 925 parts silver and 75 parts copper. The Gorham Manufacturing Company have adopted the English standard for their wares. Every article stamped with their Trade-mark, which is a Lion, an Anchor, and letter C, is absolutely guaranteed to be of the standard of 925-1,000. So well is this fact now understood in the United States that whenever their Goods are offered there is not now an inquiry made as to the purity of the metal. The name carries assurance with it.

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